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## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### Abusing A Privilege

THE situation in British Guiana is disconcerting in more ways than one. The Imperial Government is apparently convinced that the powerful Communist elements in the Colony have planned a coup which, if attempted, must involve bloodshed. Hence the speedy despatch of British forces to the scene. But apart from the threat to the peace and security of British Guiana which the political extremists are holding out, the most deplorable aspect of current events in the Colony is the demand for the overthrow of constitutional government. This comes but a few months after the inhabitants have been granted a considerable measure of self-government, including a Parliament elected by popular vote and the major party holding many of the principal ministerial posts. It was the People's Progressive Party which won the first elections, and it is the same party which today declares it does not possess sufficient constitutional powers. Their desired objective is perfectly clear. It is to obtain, by whatever means are available, absolute power in order to create a Communist state. They are attempting to justify their scheme by insisting that the Governor's veto deprives them of constitutional rights, though in fact the veto has not as yet been applied. The complaints and allegations of the Leftists are without any foundation.

It is noteworthy that the People's Progressive Party first revealed their irresponsibility after coming to power by endeavouring to intimidate employers into recognising a Communist Union, and that when they tried to force through legislation giving legal authority to this "stouge" union and were thwarted in their designs by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Party walked out of the House in what was intended to be a display of righteous indignation. The incident, however, was a pointer to things to come and provided the first indication that the popularly elected People's Progressive Party were not fit representatives of a newly enfranchised community. Moreover, their behaviour since must raise grave doubts about British Guiana's readiness for self-government with which they have been endowed. If they are incapable of respecting their entitlement to it. And if they find their constitution revoked, they will have only themselves to blame.

# British Guiana: Official Whitehall Statement

## NAVAL, MILITARY FORCES DESPATCHED

## Communists Threaten Colony's Security

LONDON, OCT. 6.

**THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT IT HAD BEEN NECESSARY TO SEND NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES TO BRITISH GUIANA IN ORDER TO PRESERVE PEACE AND THE SAFETY OF ALL CLASSES.**

A Colonial Office statement said it had become evident that the intrigues of Communists and their associates, some in Ministerial posts, threatened the welfare and good administration of the Colony.

Any reinforcements required would be sent from the United Kingdom.

The statement said the forces were being sent with "utmost dispatch."

The statement said if present "processes" in British Guiana were "to continue unchecked, an attempt might be made by methods which are familiar in some parts of the world to set up a Communist-dominated state. This would lead to bloodshed."

Anxious and disappointing conditions, which had prevailed in British Guiana since the new constitution was brought into force, had for several months caused the British Government serious concern and had on various occasions been considered by the Cabinet. The Colonial Office statement said.

The announcement broke a four-day security blackout during which Government officials have kept a tight-lipped silence about reports that the cruiser Superb was on its way to British Guiana with 500 soldiers of the Royal Welch Fusiliers aboard.

It said: "It has become evident that the intrigues of Communists and their associates, some in Ministerial posts, threaten the welfare and good administration of the colony."

"If these processes were to continue unchecked, an attempt might be made, by methods which are familiar in some other parts of the world, to set up a Communist-dominated state."

Electors in British Guiana last April swept into power a left wing organisation called the People's Progressive Party, pledged to fight "British imperialism."

Its leader, Dr Cheddi Jagan, an Asian dentist, became Prime Minister. But his Chicago-born wife, Janet, is believed to be the real power behind him.

The Colonial Office statement spoke of "disappointing and anxious conditions" that have prevailed in the colony of 500,000 people since its new Constitution—giving adults over 21 a vote—was brought into force.

These conditions, the statement said, "have for several months caused the Government serious concern and have, on various occasions, been considered by the Cabinet."

A Colonial Office spokesman said that it was known before the People's Progressive Party came to power that certain of its leaders had links with the International Communist movement.

He added: "Nevertheless, no attempt has been made to prevent the elected Ministers assuming all the powers granted them under the new Constitution. The Governor (50-year-old Sir Alfred Savage) has done all he could to defend their wishes and to induce them by tact, patience and tolerance to carry out their responsibilities as Ministers."

"Meanwhile, the leaders have strengthened their links with Moscow and have boasted of their preference for the Russian way of life," the spokesman added.

"Mrs Jagan, who is Secretary of the party and was a member of the Young Communist League when in America, attended the Third World Congress of the Women's International Democratic Federation (Communist) in Copenhagen in June and later visited Rumania."

"Rory Westman is Vice-President of the PPP and organiser of the local Peace Committee and the Pioneer Youth League. He has recently been to a Communist-organised International Youth Congress in Bucharest."

### EAST BERLIN VISIT

"Dr Jagan visited East Berlin to attend an international youth conference which was held under Communist auspices in 1951. Three members of the party will attend the October World Federation of Trade Unions meeting in Vienna."

"Sidney King, another Minister, visited the WFTU, Vienna, and Hungary in February 1953. In the last May Day procession members of the party carried portraits of Stalin, Mao Tse-tung and Malenkov."

The spokesman said that Mrs Jagan had organised the PPP into small cells for recruitment, indoctrination, political agitation and the maintenance of discipline on Communist lines.

A Pioneer Youth League had been set up for the political training of the young of the colony.

But up to the present few members of the party or the trade union movement were convinced Communists.

"The behaviour of the Ministers and the PPP has led to increased tension," the spokesman added.

Merchants had reduced imports to a minimum, halving the Customs revenue. There was no doubt that until they had more confidence in the future, private firms would make no further capital investments in the territory.

Private building had ceased, leading to unemployment in the building industry. There had been a serious run on the banks.

The spokesman said the State Council in British Guiana—the upper legislative body, most of whose members are appointed by the Governor—had recorded a resolution on September 21. "This regretted that certain Ministers had promoted and sustained a strike of sugar workers and their action was a grave danger to the Constitution and a direct threat to the peace and security of the citizens of the colony."

The resolution called on Britain's Colonial Secretary, Mr Oliver Lyttelton, "to take such action as he may deem fit to ensure confidence in the Government and the proper and efficient working of the Constitution."

### CALM AND NORMAL

The Admiralty last night said the movement of troops to British Guiana was being undertaken by the British cruiser Superb and the frigates Bigbury Bay and Burnhead Bay.

But neither the Colonial Office nor the Admiralty disclosed what action the troops would take once they reached Georgetown. Messages from the capital last night said life was "calm" and "normal."

Political quarters here believed the Government may suspend the new Constitution while it is clearing up what one source called "this Communist nest in the Caribbean."

Earlier yesterday Sir Winston Churchill called his Navy chiefs—Sir Rhoderick McGrigor, the Chief of Staff, and Mr J. P. L. Thomas, First Lord of the Admiralty—to a Cabinet meeting to discuss the situation in the Colony.

Before the Colonial Office statement, a message from British Guiana quoted the Prime Minister, Dr Jagan, as saying: "I do not know what all the excitement is about."—Reuter.

### ON HIS WAY

Belize, British Honduras, Oct. 6. Mr Henry Hopkinson, British Minister of State for the Colonies, who is to go to British Guiana on October 18, arrived here by air from New York.—Reuter.

### CARRIER'S MISSION

London, Oct. 7. An Admiralty spokesman said today (Wednesday) the 20,000-ton aircraft-carrier Implacable had been ordered to make preparations to take reinforcements to the West Indies.

"At the present time the date of sailing has not been decided," he said.

The Implacable was hurriedly recalled from the Clyde, Scotland, to her Devonport base, in southwest England, during the week-end.—Reuter.

## He Returns Home From Captivity



## City Fathers Barricaded In Council Chambers

Calcutta, Oct. 6.

The Mayor of Calcutta and 60 City Councillors trudged from the Council Chambers early today after being barricaded inside for more than eight hours by municipal workers demanding a wage raise.

Thousands of workmen blocked all exits, but lifted their siege after Mayor Narsinh Moharjee promised to bring up the wage in rease proposal at the next Council meeting.

The workmen were protesting against rejection of wage demands on the grounds of financial stringency. They were further angered when the Council members voted to appoint an additional "development officer" with a salary of approximately \$220 a month.

The mob demonstrated for an advance Prepuja payment of one month's salary and a 10-rupee increase in the monthly salaries of several thousand employees. Prepuja is the Hindu festival of Durga Puja, which starts on October 15.

The capital of Bihar, Patna, was plunged into darkness and its water supply paralysed for several hours when 600 workers at the Patna Electric Supply Company staged a Prepuja strike demanding one month's pay.

The Home Guard were mobilised and partially restored both services.

In the Calcutta demonstration, several thousand municipal workers marched on the Council Hall from Maidan, effectively blocking all entrances. Newsmen were released five hours later but the mob "held" city officers another three hours.—United Press.

### NEW EQUERRY

London, Oct. 6. The Queen has appointed Captain Lord Claude Nigel Hamilton, 64, as her extra Equerry, the London Gazette announced tonight.

The new Equerry succeeds Group Captain Peter Townsend, who was appointed Air Attache to the British Embassy in Brussels in July.

Captain Lord Claude Hamilton has spent 34 years in the Royal Household.—Reuter.

## Indian Troops May Withdraw From Korea

New Delhi, Oct. 6.

Informed quarters here tonight said that Indian troops might have to be withdrawn from Korea unless the United Nations Command took steps for "fair implementation of the prisoners of war agreement."

The United States Ambassador here, Mr George Allen, had earlier been summoned to the Indian External Affairs Ministry and it is understood that latest developments in Korea were discussed.

Indian troops have fired on demonstrating anti-Communist prisoners in the Panmunjom "peace camp" where non-repatriated prisoners are to have "explanations" from Communist and United Nations teams in an effort to persuade them to return to their own sides.

Reports here tonight said India had expected the South Korean Government's adverse reaction to the part Indian troops are playing as custodians of the camp, but considered the United Nations Command should take necessary measures to meet the situation.

Otherwise the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission would have to wind up their affairs and go back to their respective homes.

The position of India was similar to that of the other members, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Poland, but India had the additional responsibility for custody of the prisoners, it was emphasised.—Reuter.

### Another Estimate

Washington, Oct. 6. The United States Secretary of Defence, Mr Charles Wilson, today estimated that it would be about three years before the Soviet Union would be able to drop hydrogen bombs on the United States.—Reuter.

# More Trade With China Urged By British Envoy

## Illogical To Starve HK And Feed E. Germany

Los Angeles, Oct. 6.

Britain's Ambassador to the United States, Sir Roger Makins, said last night that the more Western non-strategic trade was cut with China, the more would the Peking Government be forced to tie its economy to the Soviet Union.

"We do not want to drive Russia and China together, we want to force them apart," he said in a speech here.

"The more we cut off trade with the Chinese, the more we force them to tie their economy to that of Soviet Russia."

In the course of his speech the Ambassador mentioned Hongkong. He said the colony was like Berlin, which must import most of its food.

"By what conceivable logic can it be shown that it is good policy to feed discontented Eastern Germany on one side of the world and to starve contented Hongkong on the other?" he asked.

Sir Roger Makins also denied that there were any branches of Britain's strategic trade embargo with China.

"No such infringements by any persons under the jurisdiction of the British Government have in fact been authenticated," he said.

Discussing Britain's trade with China, he pointed out that the United States operated a complete embargo to exports to Communist China, but Sir Roger Makins said: "You have not pressed this policy upon your Allies."

"The agreement has been and is that trade in agreed lists of commodities of strategic importance should be prohibited, controlled and that trade in other commodities should be permitted," he said.

"This policy has been and is accepted and rigorously enforced by the British Government, indeed the British Government originated it."

Sir Roger Makins said that there were two powerful economic reasons for permitting trade in non-strategic items "to the fullest possible extent."

"The first is that trade is not a one-way street, it does not benefit one side only; it is of some benefit to both sides," he said.

### TRADE BALANCE

"To secure a balance of strategic advantage for your side obviously one must not exchange guns for butter, it is very difficult to strike a balance over the whole field, but I have not heard it suggested that there is no balance of advantage in trading with the East."

"We are getting goods of great importance to our economies from the Eastern bloc; we cannot get them for nothing."

"The second point is that the less you trade with the Eastern bloc, the more you intensify the already serious imbalance in the economy of the Western world, and the more you aggravate the dollar shortage."

Sir Roger Makins said: "There are many people in this country who go further and maintain that it is wrong to do any trade with China and the British have been under heavy criticism because they have continued this trade."

"Criticism would have been entirely in order if it had been possible to show that there had been any infringement on the part of any British territory of the system of strategic control or of any supply of forbidden goods to China. But no such infringements by any persons under the jurisdiction of the British Government have in fact been authenticated," Sir Roger Makins said.

He said that Japan like many other countries depended for her livelihood in the long term on trade with Communist countries.

Throughout the Korean war Japan had continued to trade with China in non-strategic goods, he said.

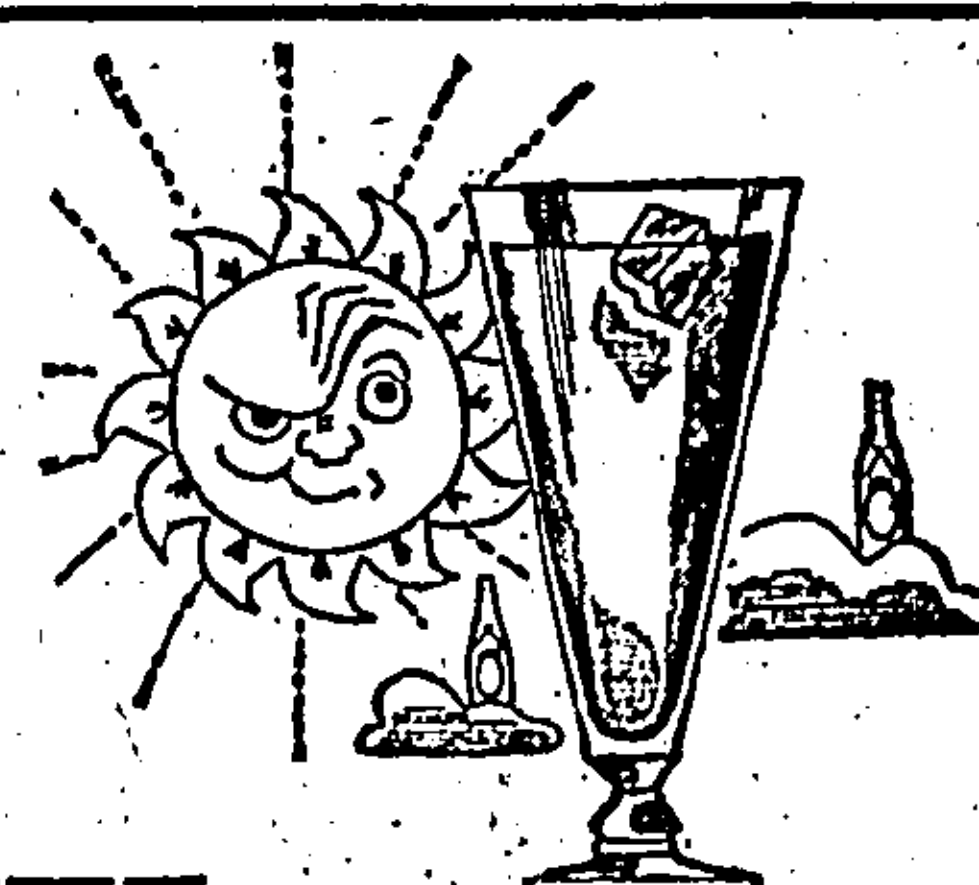
### HONGKONG'S POSITION

"And there is Hongkong, whose foodstuffs must be imported from China," he added. "There are nearly two million Chinese in Hongkong, many of whom have taken refuge from the Communist regime."

"Like Berlin, it must import its foodstuffs. By what conceivable logic can it be shown that it is good policy to feed discontented Eastern Germany on one side of the world and to starve contented Hongkong on the other?" he asked.

Sir Roger referred to President Eisenhower's Commission now studying tariff and trade bloc, the more you intensify

(Contd. on Back Page, Col. 2)



# Which drink is the quickest quencher?

ALL THE DRINKS on earth are the most refreshing and reviving is lime juice. This is a fact you can prove to yourself in a few enjoyable seconds, next time the sun shines. You will also find that this cool, clear cordial restores your energy, on sultry, muggy days. So the best idea is to drink lots of lime juice all the summer through—can you think of a more enjoyable health rule than that?

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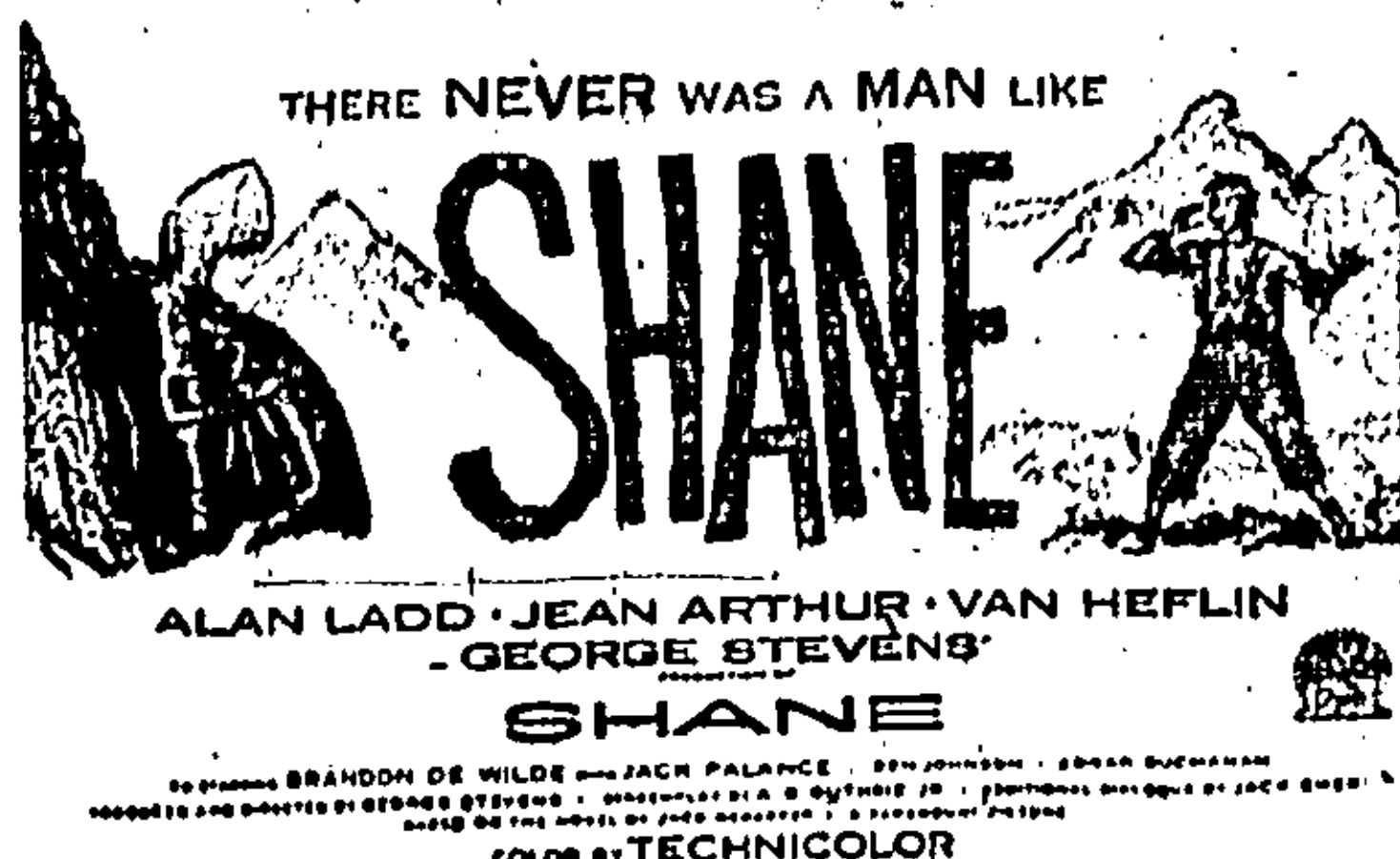
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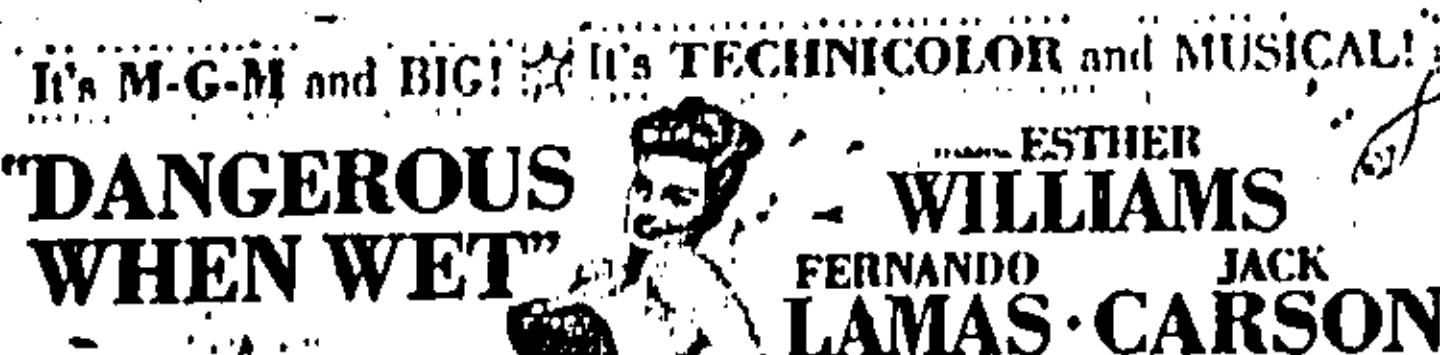
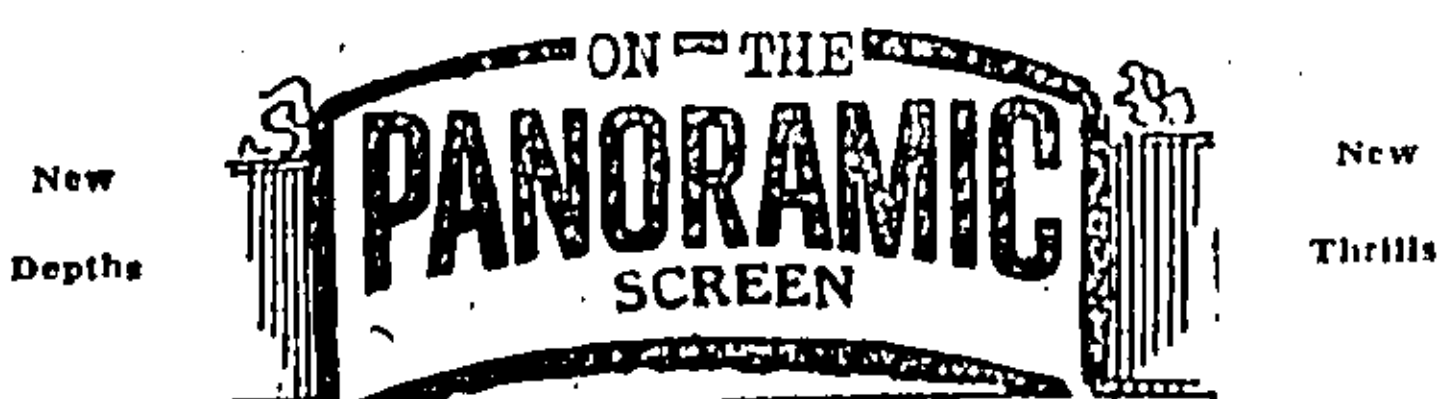
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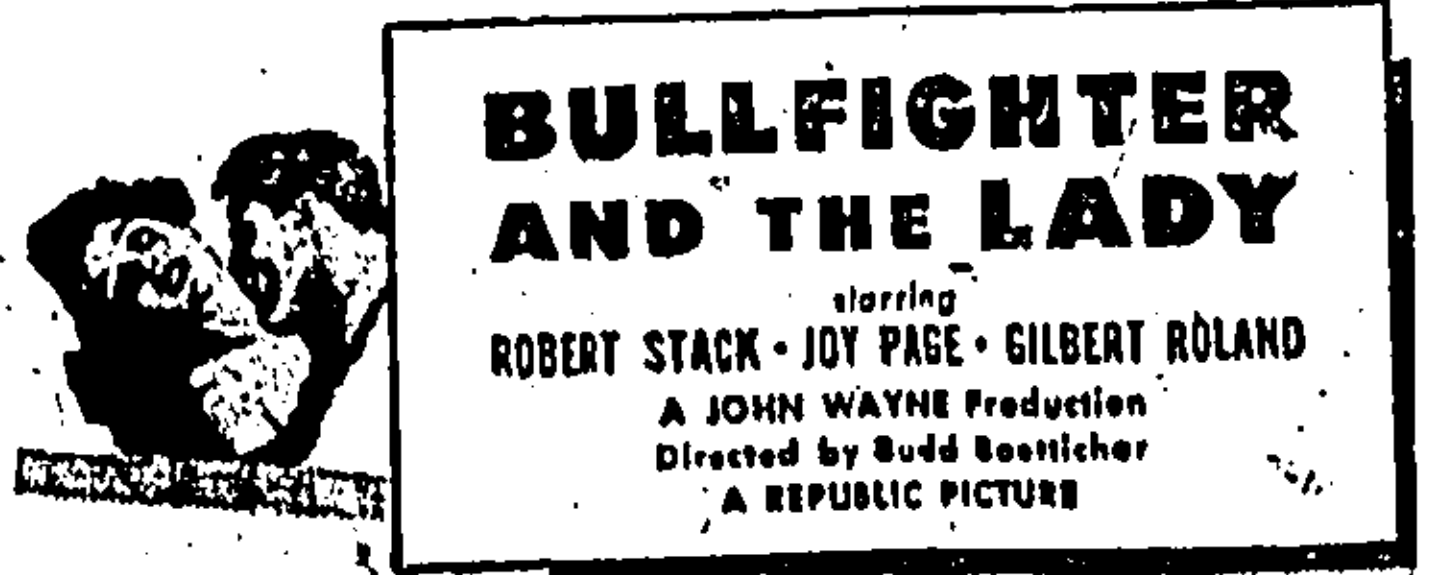
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## Clark Gable In The Netherlands



World famous screen star Clark Gable, in Holland to make a new film, "The True and the Brave", with Lana Turner, visits the kitchen of his hotel in Amsterdam and discusses the merits of Dutch cooking with the chef.—Express Photo.

## Mississippi At Lowest Level

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 6. Because of the dry weather which all the Middle West has experienced this summer, the Mississippi is at the lowest level ever recorded. The depth in the centre of the bed is about 90 feet.—France-Press.

## Weather To Have Last Word

Melbourne, Oct. 6. The weather will have the last word in touching off Britain's new atomic weapon in the South Australian desert — due at any time this week.

The scientists have made every last-minute preparation. All they are waiting for is a strong south-easterly wind. Such a wind will ensure that the radioactive particles from the explosion will be dispersed across the vast uninhabited desert which extends for more than 1,000 miles northwards from the testing ground to the Indian Ocean.

A wind from the southwest at the time of the explosion would mean a risk that the dangerous cloud might be carried northwards and eastwards, towards the inhabited areas of Australia's eastern seaboard, along the coast of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria.

At Woomera village today, the prospects were middling—a strong south to southeast wind. The forecast for Wednesday is much the same: "Becoming finer with south to southeast winds on the surface, but strong westerlies at high altitudes."

In other words, there is no certain prospect of a wind set firmly from the southeast tomorrow.

The distance from which the United Kingdom and Australian press parties will observe the test is believed to be a matter of 15 miles.

It is not known just where the main party of scientific observers will take up their stand.

It is believed a small party of United Kingdom scientists—perhaps including Sir William Penney, who is in charge of the whole operation—will be stationed in a sheltered observation post only four miles from "ground zero"—the point on the ground directly under the centre of the blast.—China Mail Special.

## Tedder Believes In Striking Force Of Atom Bombers

London, Oct. 6.

Marshal of the Air Force, Lord Tedder, wartime Deputy to General Eisenhower, said today it would be a fatal mistake if America concentrated on passive air defence.

He championed a strong striking force of atom bombers as the only successful counter-threat to aggression which the Western nations could offer to prevent an atomic battle which might destroy civilisation.

Speaking at a luncheon given by the Air League of the British Empire, Lord Tedder, who is also a former Chief of Britain's Air Staff, said: "I have seen reports that the American authorities are seriously considering putting the bulk of their defence efforts into passive air defence against atomic attack."

"With all respect to the experts who have given that advice, I myself believe such a policy would be a fatal mistake. This policy would greatly increase the risk of war and of atomic attack—since the deterrent afforded by the American atomic bomber force would have been sacrificed."

"The fact that the Russians have developed their own atomic weapons does not lessen the deterrent effect of this fearful threat."

## NO AVOIDING

"It is no use avoiding the issue that, unless and until the new regime in Moscow (or its successor) clearly renounces the Stalin creed of world domination, the potential aggressor is in fact Soviet Russia," Lord Tedder said.

"Only from the air is Russia open to attack... and all the indications are that in the immediate future, it will be more true than ever that the bomber will get through."

"It is the bomber and the bomber alone that can provide the essential offensive element of our defence and act as a real deterrent."

## MUTUAL SUICIDE

A contest using the atomic weapon would be no duel, but rather mutual suicide—hardly a prospect to encourage aggression, he maintained.

Face to face with these ultimate realities of war, with two continents able to wipe out each other, Lord Tedder believed that "sanity will prevail."

Lord Tedder said that though the United States already had a well-trained atomic bomber force, Britain should not leave this element of military power to them alone.

There must be no bluff about Western defence; it must have real strength to force a potential aggressor to think many times before even risking a war.

"It is only in this way we can have any reasonable certainty of preventing war," Lord Tedder said.—Reuters.

## Concrete Results

Paris, Oct. 6.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, arrived tonight by air from Istanbul. He said his visit to Ankara with the Prime Minister, M. Joseph Laniel, had concrete results and their talks with Turkish Ministers were in no way academic.—Reuters.

## General Ridgway Warns Against 'Critical Danger'

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.

General Matthew Ridgway today called on Western European leaders to intensify their efforts as the "harassed and busy leaders of NATO meet to decide how resolutely and rapidly we shall press on toward the goal of security for Europe".

General Ridgway sees no lessening of military danger from the East but, in fact, a strengthening of forces in Russia and her satellites.

Writing in the issue of the popular weekly magazine, Saturday Evening Post, out today, the Army Chief of Staff, former Supreme Commander of SHAPE, said:

"NATO soldiers on the frontiers seeing this barbed wire prison (Russia and her satellites) are really the inspired soldiers of NATO. It is so close to the goal that the freedom we enjoy becomes a temptation—a freedom that is really worth fighting for."

General Ridgway began his discussion of the problems facing the Western Allies at a "crucial" meeting which leaders of NATO will hold late this year in Paris with a recollection of a pilgrimage he made to the city of Erzurum, Turkey, 130 miles from the Soviet border in September 1952.

There he met Nene Hatun, recently known as the "Grandmother of the Third Army" who in 1877 fought beside her neighbours, armed with scythes, sickles, knives and clubs, to destroy an invading Russian regiment. Through an interpreter, Nene Hatun said: "Please thank General Ridgway for honouring me, a humble woman, with this visit. And tell him I could do the same thing again today if I had to."

## CRITICAL PROBLEM

General Ridgway wrote: "I can only hope that something of the inspiration to be found here in the lonely desert outpost of Turkey will be found also in Paris as the harassed and busy leaders of NATO meet to decide how resolutely and rapidly we shall press on toward the goal of security for Europe—which so vitally affects the security of all the world."

General Ridgway believes "the critical problem now is that of maintaining the momentum so laboriously and painstakingly built up by so many men from the day NATO began."

"The critical danger now is a tendency to waver, to feel that the time has come when we can afford to relax, to relieve ourselves of some of the heavy economic burdens and personal sacrifices which accompany any built-up of military strength."

"NATO's present military position is further advanced than one might, in 1951, have reasonably hoped it would be by this time. But it is still a long way from being adequate to NATO's mission."

## TENDENCY TO DRIFT

"To let NATO drift now would be to risk such terrible losses if we were assailed within the next few years that the cost of recouping would be infinitely greater in time, effort, money—and lives."

"Yet it would be foolish to deny the existence of a tendency to let NATO drift. In my own

European experience, I had to cope with the growth of a feeling that the threat, has diminished, that the Kremlin objectives have changed....

"From my present vantage point in that worldwide military nerve centre known as the Pentagon building, having an intimate knowledge of what we have to face in the Communist threat in Europe... I know of no facts which would lead me to conclude that the military danger from the East has lessened."

"On the contrary, the USSR has continued to strengthen its forces and those of its European satellites."—United Press.

## El Alamein Reunion

London, Oct. 6.

The El Alamein reunion celebrations in the Empress Hall, Earls Court, on Oct. 23, are to be televised as well as broadcast with the Home Service, the BBC stated today.

The Duke of Edinburgh will speak at the reunion, when officers and men of the Eighth Army celebrate the 11th anniversary of the battle.

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein will introduce the speakers.

In addition to the Duke, they will be Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, General Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, and Colonel Sir John Hunt, leader of the victorious Everest expedition.—China Mail Special.

## Soviet Delegation

London, Oct. 6.

Moscow Radio reported tonight that Mr. N. M. Shvernik, Chairman of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, has been appointed leader of the Soviet delegation to the third World Congress of Trade Unions meeting in Vienna on October 10. M. Shvernik was formerly the Soviet President.—Reuters.

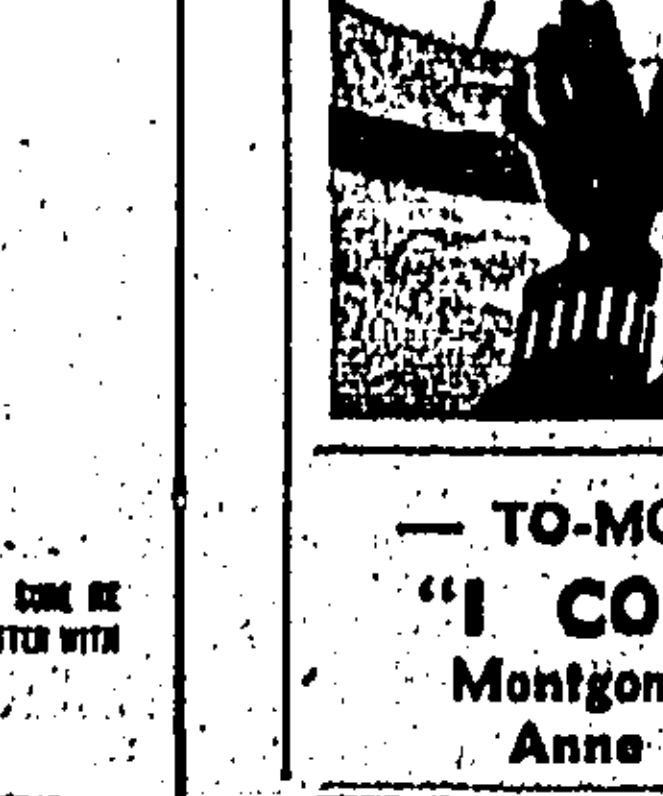
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# CALL FOR RETURN OF TRIESTE

Italian Lower Chamber's Unanimous Resolution

A Full Dress Rehearsal

## Misgivings Over Japan Treaty

**Japanese Treaty**  
**AUSTRALIANS DOUBTFUL**

London, Oct. 6. Mr. R. G. Casey, the Australian External Affairs Minister, said today that it was understandable Australia should have had considerable misgivings over the Japanese peace treaty. Speaking in "Report from Britain," a broadcast in the British Broadcasting Corporation's general overseas service, Mr. Casey said Japan had been very much in Australian minds for years.

"Long before the last war, we developed fears of future trouble with Japan and Pearl Harbour justified those fears. The events during the war with Japan left behind a deep scar of bitterness which will take some time to heal."

Against that background, it was understandable that Australia should have had considerable misgivings over the Japanese peace treaty, he said. It was not easy for Australians to accept the sort of peace with Japan that was signed at San Francisco.

Mr. Casey defined Australia's attitude towards Asia. He said: "The emergence of the seven or eight independent countries of Asia since the end of the war is symbolic of the changes that are now taking place throughout Asia."

**AUSTRALIAN AIM**  
Australia understood their problems and sincerely wanted to help them. Summarising Australia's foreign policy, Mr. Casey stated that his country intended to remain a strong and integral member of the Commonwealth. Australia would develop all further her active interest in the welfare of South and South-east Asia and the East. With New Zealand, she would continue to foster co-operation with the United States in the Pacific.

Australia would fortify its northern defences and also help independent Asian countries to build up their strength against the common danger of international Communism.

Mr. Casey said Australia would continue to give full support to the United Nations which, despite its obvious defects, was still an essential part of the international set up.

He mentioned that Australia's ties with Britain were never stronger.

Mr. Casey is in Britain for talks with the Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Richard Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other officials.—Reuter.

## "ASSAULT" ON GREEK MAINLAND

Athens, Oct. 6. The last of NATO's three autumn exercises, "Weldfast," ended in a huge amphibious assault on the Greek mainland today supported by 70 warships of the Mediterranean Command and involving 4,000 crack troops.

The commander of the exercise, Admiral Fletcher, has just issued an official criticism of the results, but many of the 30 Admirals and Generals involved were already expressing "enthusiastic satisfaction."

"Weldfast" followed two other NATO exercises which tested the sea and air co-operation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and "Floods-up," its purpose was to develop defensive co-operation in southern Europe and the Western Mediterranean.

Men of the British Third Royal Marines Commando, a unit of Greek raiders, and Italian Commandos and United States Marines took part in today's assault on an "enemy-held" coastal position near the Greek port of Kavala.

The Commander of Allied forces in the Mediterranean, Admiral Earl Mountbatten, said this afternoon that he was pleased at the speed and efficiency of Greek Army communications in their co-operation with the British, American and Italian forces.—China Mail Special.

Brussels, Oct. 6. A letter corrected and signed by Naxos was sold for 15 marks (2s 6d) at the 26th international jewellery and fine art auction of the Edward Heughebaert auction house here.

Another article was a double-sterling Swarovski crystal vase, dating from 1784, which was sold for 274 marks (2s 10d) at the same auction.—China Mail Special.

## Red River Bridge

Blown By Paratroops

Vietminh Tricked

Hanoi, Oct. 6.

Vietnamese guerrillas and paratroops attacked Lao-kay, key Communist supply centre on the Vietnam-Chinese border, twice today, blowing up a 900-foot long concrete bridge across the Red River and cutting the Communist supply line to the Vietminh insurgents, the French High Command announced tonight.

A spokesman said the bridge was expected to be useless to the Communists for months. The French High Command tricked the Vietminh by announcing last night that Vietnamese troops had given up the attempt after failure to reach their objectives in the week-end attack.

While everyone here—and presumably the Vietminh at Lao-kay as well—thought the fighting was over, paratroops and guerrillas were re-forming in the thick wooded hills of the neighbourhood for their second and successful attack today.

The bridge, which links Lao-kay and the road to the nearby Chinese border with the suburb of Cocu, on the right bank of the Red River, was "destroyed" well and good, a spokesman said.

French warplanes bombed and strafed the Vietminh forces, which put up a stiff resistance as the guerrillas drove through Cocu to the bridge today.

Casualties on both sides were not known tonight. No French troops were engaged.

The Vietminh were tonight withdrawing to their bases through the woods on the 9,000-foot mountains surrounding Lao-kay.—Reuter.

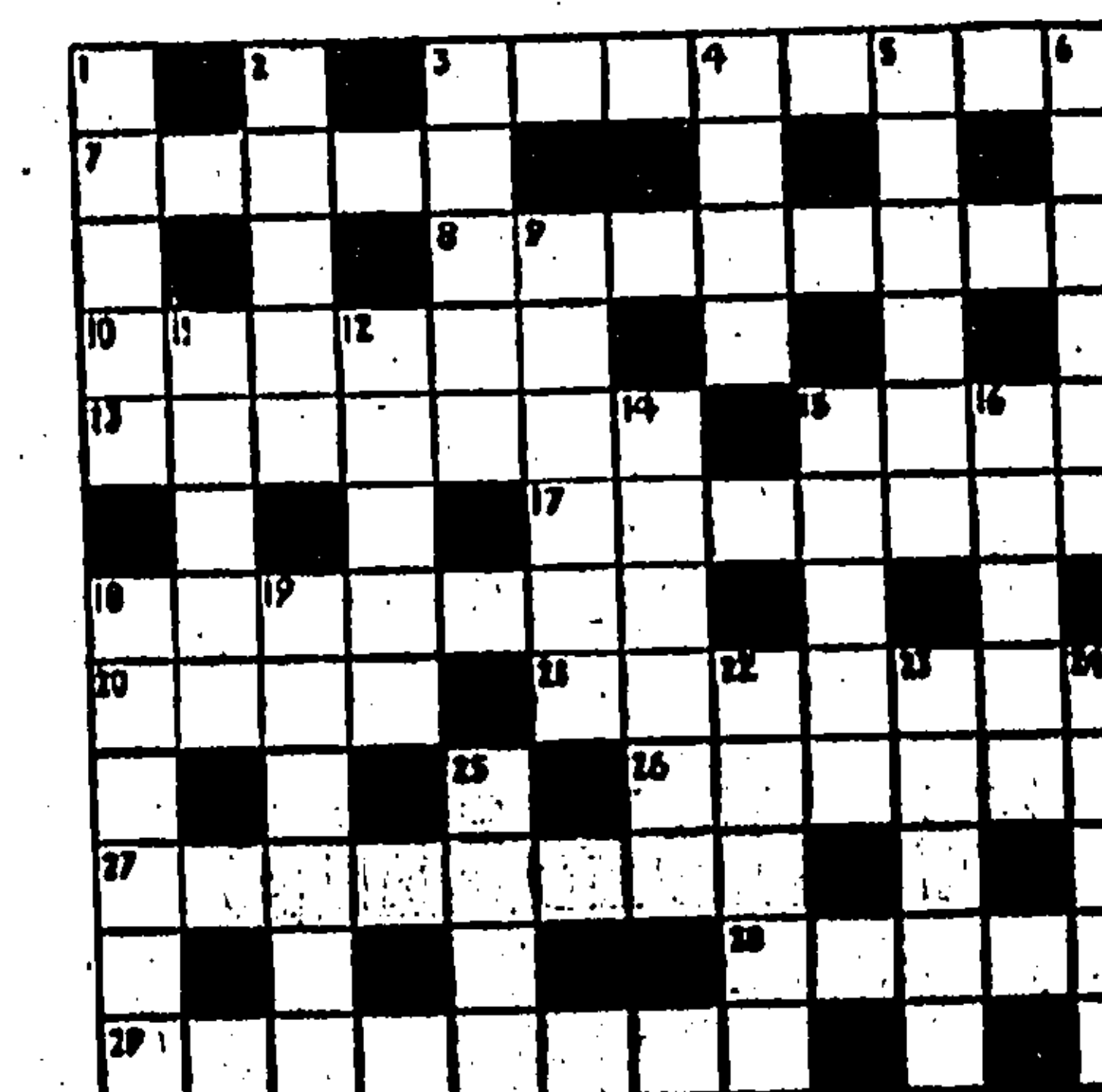
## JAPANESE REDS IN MOSCOW

London, Oct. 6.

Delegations of the Japanese, Chinese and Vietminh trade unions on their way to Vienna for the third World Trade Union Congress are now staying in Moscow, Tass, the official Soviet news agency, quoted by Moscow Radio, said today.

The Agency added that today the delegations laid a wreath at the Lenin-Stalin mausoleum at Red Square in Moscow bearing the inscription "To the great teachers of the workers of the world, V.I. Lenin and I.V. Stalin, from Chinese, Japanese and Vietminh trade union delegations."—Reuter.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Diminished (8).
  - Money (5).
  - Owned (8).
  - Thin (6).
  - Stretch (7).
  - Grant (4).
  - Ruler (7).
  - Liken (7).
  - Beverages (4).
  - Table support (7).
  - Lubricant (6).
  - Servant (6).
  - Boredom (5).
  - Shook (6).
- DOWN**
- Feather (5).
  - Fight (5).
  - Acquire knowledge (5).
  - Slender (4).
  - Lower (6).
  - Walk feebly (6).
  - Abandon (6).
  - Praise (5).
  - Struggles for breath (5).
  - Come out (6).
  - Slop (5).
  - Puppets (5).
  - Vegetable (6).
  - Courage (6).
  - Went wrong (6).
  - Mountain lakes (6).
  - Uncanny (6).
  - Branch (4).

**YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.**—Across: 1. Cobweb, 5. Cedar, 8. Petal, 9. Morbid, 10. Ruin, 11. Creed, 12. Used, 13. Fanta, 14. Robert, 15. Enamel, 16. Dudes, 17. Tint, 18. Scarf, 19. Quota, 20. Illude, 21. Llama, 22. Pips, 23. Express, 24. Down, 1. Com, 2. Quota, 3. Buried, 4. Epic, 5. Bedroom, 6. Carpal, 7. Elude, 8. Apart, 9. Altitude, 10. Spotless, 11. Rascal, 12. Begrimed, 13. Nestle, 14. Unusual, 15. Flag.

## Premier Wants Plebiscite In The Free Territory

Rome, Oct. 6.

Italy's Lower House of Parliament tonight unanimously called on the Government to work for the return of the entire Trieste territory to Italy.

The Communists joined all other parties, from the extreme left wing Socialists to the neo-Fascists, in voting on an order of the day. The order was tabled after the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Signor Giuseppe Pella, had reaffirmed that a plebiscite to decide the fate of Trieste was the best and most democratic way to decide the fate of the territory.

The order of the day read: The Chamber of Deputies invites the Government to persist tenaciously in its action aimed at bringing about the necessary conditions to guarantee, in an effective manner, the rights of Italy in the entire Free Territory of Trieste and to ensure the return to the Motherland of those lands and population.

The Communist leader, Signor Palmiro Togliatti, explained that his party still regarded the Free Territory under the United Nations control as the best solution of the Trieste problem, but that it agreed to support the motion of the other parties.

The Chamber later gave Signor Pella a majority of 93 votes—203 for and 200 against—in a motion on the debate over Italian foreign policy. Nineteen Deputies abstained.

Italy formally made a plebiscite proposal on September 13 to Yugoslavia and the British, French and United States Governments.

British, French and United States experts will meet today to draft the West's reply to the latest Russian note on a Foreign Ministers' conference on Germany.

The Foreign Office, announcing this yesterday, said Sir Frank Roberts, Deputy Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, will preside.

France will be represented by Comte Etienne de Croy-Chanel, Minister in London, and the United States by Mr. Coburn Kidd, Deputy Director of the German section of the American State Department.

Moscow wants a Big Five meeting, including Communist China to discuss ways of easing world tension and a Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting on Germany.

The Russian note did not specifically reply to the West's invitation to a Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference at Lugano, Switzerland, on October 15.—China Mail Special.

ements, which recommended five years ago that the entire territory should be returned to Italy.

Yugoslavia rejected a plebiscite last week. The Western Powers have not yet replied to the Italian proposal.

### STILL CONSULTING

Signor Pella said tonight his Government was still in close consultation with London, Washington and Paris.

"As soon as the present diplomatic phase has been concluded, the Government will again report to Parliament and will act in conformity with the instructions received by you," he told the Deputies. The Prime Minister did not indicate what form the Western reply might take or when it was expected. He referred to "fantastic" reports on the subject.

One report said the expected Allied reply would suggest the partitioning of the disputed territory, now split into Anglo-American and Yugoslav occupation zones, along the present zonal border, removal of the Allied forces and replacement of the Allied Military Administration by an Italian administration.

But Signor Pella said Italy might possibly turn to an international body, such as the United Nations.

### ACCUSES BELGRADE

Signor Pietro Nenni, leader of the Communist—aligned Socialists, had earlier backed the idea of a plebiscite but suggested that the United Nations Security Council take a hand in it.

Signor Pella rejected this. He pointed out this would bring in the Soviet Union with her right of veto.

Signor Pella stressed that the Atlantic Pact and European solidarity remained the basis of Italy's foreign policy.

But he said that a just solution of the Trieste problem would facilitate the Italian Parliament's ratification of the treaty for a European Defence Community.

He charged that Yugoslavia planned to use every pretext to avoid the holding of a plebiscite in the Trieste territory.—Reuter.

### ALLIES' PLAN

London, Oct. 6.

Britain, France will probably announce their plan to divide Trieste between Yugoslavia and Italy to the Rome and Belgrade Governments this week, usually reliable sources said today.

The plan, which would give Zone A to Italy and Zone B to Yugoslavia, could be either a permanent or provisional solution of the problem.

If the Italian and Yugoslav Governments subsequently agree that the zonal frontier could be improved upon, they would be free to negotiate adjustments.

The sources said such modifications might for example take account of minority groups in the two areas and of Yugoslavia's desire for shipping facilities in the port of Trieste, which is in Zone A.

Official quarters declined to confirm or deny the existence of a new tripartite plan.

### NO YIELDING

They said: "Consultations with the United States and French Governments to find a solution are continuing."

The proposal was originally an American one, it is understood. It is an attempt to achieve a practical settlement following the complete deadlock in Italian-Yugoslav efforts to solve the problem.

The Western powers see no prospect of Yugoslavia's yielding an inch of Zone B, which she now occupies, or of Italy's being willing to trade part of Zone A.

By formally recognizing the existing situation, Britain and America could withdraw their troops and administrative staffs from Zone A.

Such a settlement would, however, probably require a "Big Three" guarantee.—Reuter.

### DULLES' STATEMENT

Washington, Oct. 6.

Mr. John Foster Dulles, United States Secretary of State, said today he knew of no invitation from the Italian Government for a five-power conference aimed at solving the problem of Trieste.

He was asked at a press conference if the United States had replied to an invitation which, a reporter said, was recently made by the Italian Government.

Mr. Dulles believed the reporter had in mind the recent speech by the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Giuseppe Pella, but he did not know of such an invitation and did not believe Italy had made any diplomatic approach to the United States.

On September 13, the Italian Prime Minister, speaking in Rome, proposed a plebiscite in both zones of the Trieste free territory.

He also suggested a meeting of the Big Three Western powers with Italy and Yugoslavia at a "neutral place" to discuss the future of Trieste.—Reuter.

### British Ambassador At The Kremlin

Moscow, Oct. 6.

The British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir William Hayter, today visited the Soviet Acting Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Gromyko.

Sir William will present his credentials to the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, General Voroshilov, later this week.—France-Press.

## UN Headache For Soviet Russia

New York, Oct. 6.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, chief United States delegate to the United Nations, said today "The Soviets have a real headache in the United Nations."

In an interview to be published in the October 12 issue of the magazine, Newsweek, he said: "The Russians cannot control the United Nations. They cannot break it up. They do not dare leave it if it came in spite of the United Nations, it would be the indispensable instrument for repelling the aggression."

Mr. Lodge denied that the United Nations was a nest of Communist spies. "There is nothing to spy on in the United Nations," he said.

There was some justification for complaints about subversive American employees at the United Nations, Mr. Lodge said, but a screening programme established by himself and the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, would soon end the problem for all time.

"No United States citizen employed by the United Nations has ever been prosecuted for espionage," he added.

Mr. Lodge, defending the world organisation against its critics, called the United Nations "the necessary foundation for any future world order" but said that world government schemes now did more harm than good.

It was not the case that the United Nations "sucked" the United States into the Korean war, "it was rather 'the other way round'."

Membership of the organisation had provided the United States with about two divisions of troops supplied by 16 countries. This saved the United States \$600,000,000 (about \$214,000,000) a year and many lives.

Competing this with the \$25,000,000 (about \$8,900,000) a year which it costs to participate in the United Nations, Mr. Lodge said, "That's not a bad deal."

## Old Age Pensions A Steadily Growing Liability

London, Oct. 6.

One of the biggest headaches facing British governments in domestic policy during the next 25 years is how to pay the rapidly increasing number of old age State pensioners.

Money received from public contributions and Government grants will just about pay the pensions this year.

But by 1957, only four years hence, it is estimated that there will be a deficit of £100,000,000 a year.

In 25 years' time, at the present rate of 32s 6d a week for a single person and 55/- for a married couple, the deficit will rise to £400,000,000 a year.

By that time, Britain will be spending nearly £700,000,000 a year on State pensions.

The main reasons given for the growing proportion of old people in the population are the smaller families of the Victorian times and the increased expectancy of life owing to improved health and medical services and more hygienic living conditions.

At the end of 1952 one adult in every six was an old age pensioner.

In 25 years' time, by 1977-78, the ratio will be just over one in three.

### AVERAGE RISING

Official figures show the ageing of Britain's some 50,000,000 population in this way: In 1911, there were 2,750,000 people over pensionable age. In 1951, with pensionable age 65 for men and 60 for women, the number had gone up to 6,500,000. By 1977, it will be nearly 9,750,000.

These figures mean that in the last 40 years, the proportion of men and women over the pensionable age has doubled and in 25 years' time it will have trebled.

Not is the trend confined to top is over pensionable age. The average age of the rest of the working population is also rising.

By 1962, nine years from now, the number of people between 20 and 40 will show a marked fall, but the number between 60 and 65 will have gone up by nearly one million.

**POLITICAL DYNAMITE**  
Both Government and Opposition fully realise the seriousness of the position. But it has hitherto been pushed into the background, for any radical solution such as raising the pensionable age, reducing the pension or substantially raising the amount of the public contribution is political dynamite.

Any government which made its proposals would have to face the prospect of being overthrown.

The problem will have to be tackled next year, however, when the pension fund begins to show a loss, and politicians are beginning tentatively to raise the subject.

Mr. R. A. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, set up an independent committee last July to advise on the problem. One of the difficulties is the opposition of many firms to the employment of older people or to keeping them on after they reach the retirement age.

"Too old at 40" is a familiar complaint.

The Government some time ago set up another committee to see how industry could be induced to change its ideas. Its report is due in a few weeks.

In a recent speech, Mr. Harold Wilson, Under-Secretary for Labour, who is chairman of this committee, indicated that a big appeal would be made to employers not to turn applicants away just because of their age.

### PROOF IN CENSUS

Pension schemes in some firms, he said, might be found to hamper the employment of older men and women in two ways. First, they might encourage employers to put age limits on vacancies to avoid complications which might arise if they engaged older people.

Secondly, pension schemes might make one think of minimum pension ages as compulsory retirement ages.

He urged employers to examine their agreement and retirement policies to see if they are flexible enough.

He stressed that a 1961 census showed that of the 870,000 men between 65 and 70, about half were still working, proving, he said, that it is possible for old people to work effectively.

One form of encouragement which the government has given to people to work longer is to increase the pension by so much for every year they work over the pensionable age.

The Labour Opposition argues that the problem can only be solved as an "integral part of a soundly balanced social and economic programme."

Its attitude, expressed in a recent political pamphlet, is: "We are convinced that a just and happy solution can be achieved only if the Party's programme of increased capital investment and higher productivity, with increased exports, is put into effect."

**BEVERIDGE PLAN**  
This point of higher productivity as the chief means of maintaining the value of the State social security schemes was also made by the Trades Union Congress at this year's annual conference.

Lord Beveridge, architect of Britain's social security schemes, maintains that successive governments while paying lip-service to the principle of compulsory insurance, have abandoned the principle in practice in regard to old-age pensions.

The public, he says, do not pay enough to make the scheme pay for itself.

Lord Beveridge told a Liberal Party meeting that his original scheme on which the country's social security system is based was not a plan under which the State should do everything for everybody.

His aim was not security through a Welfare State, but security by co-operation between the State and the individual.

People, he said, should be encouraged to go on at work as long as they are fit. But encouragement on a voluntary basis might not have much effect and compulsion, by increasing the minimum age for pensions, raised issues of equity as between the dying and the working population.—China Mail Special.

## Tariff Barriers In America Meet Criticism

Geneva, Oct. 6.

United States restrictions on imports from Europe have been strongly criticised by several countries attending the eighth session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Mr. C. W. Sanders, of the British Board of Trade, said Britain was not directly affected by the principle which was of fundamental importance. He joined other speakers in stressing the discouraging effect of protectionist policies on exporters for whom the United States market was already very difficult.

Mr. Sanders was glad to note that these policies were being reviewed in the United States but he regretted that the American Government had not seen its way to abandon restrictions inconsistent with the part the United States should play as a creditor country.—Reuter.

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## HOME THOUGHTS

"But you're already down under the scheme with four or five other young gents."

London Express Service

# BRITISH MASSES HEADING RIGHT

By James Wickenden

THE policy produced by the Labour conference looks like wishful thinking compared with the Tory achievements of the past two years.

The Tories have cut expenditure, cut taxes, cut controls. They have raised production, increased currency reserves, built more houses. And the country has responded with confidence.

So the Tory conference on October 8 is likely to be a feast of self-congratulation. Compared with Labour's gathering, it is certain to be well behaved.

Whatever their family feuds, the Conservatives present a cool front to the world. They have no rebels like Bevan; no Union upstarts to worry them.

But they have their troubles. They must decide when to hold the next election. They must produce a policy statement which is more than a summary of past success.

Their biggest problem is that their leaders are tired. Churchill and Eden cannot go on for ever. They will hold office through the key dates ahead.

October 20—new session of Parliament, by which time the Cabinet must be picked and fighting fit; end of October—the Korean peace conference, for which a spokesman must be briefed; November 23—the Queen's departure on a foreign tour when the government must be fully organised.

### Policy Sought

IN short: Labour have the men—but seek a policy. The Tories have achievements—but need the men.

There are many competent men in the Conservative Party; some are brilliant. Just now, they are overshadowed by Churchill's giant figure.

Nevertheless, some are growing in stature. Three of them are Chancellor Rab Butler, Housing Minister Harold Macmillan and Labour Minister Sir Walter Monckton.

Butler was faced with a Britain heading for bankruptcy. He refused to follow the cautious, rigid economics of his predecessors, Cripps and Gaiskill. He took his own line. His ideas worked, and Britain is solvent again.

Macmillan has boosted the housing drive. Six houses are going up for every five the Socialists built.

Monckton has smoothed relations between the government and the Unions.

These men are sure of promotion. Macmillan might straighten out agriculture. Monckton is a possible Foreign Secretary. But who is big enough to be Prime Minister?

The stock answer, in the past, has been Eden. At the end of last year it was a foregone conclusion that he would be Premier when Churchill eventually retired. Now it is not so certain.

### Eden's Illness

FOR one thing, Eden has been ill. He may be too weak for the job. For another, his illness and the pressure of foreign affairs have prevented him from becoming more acquainted with home affairs, of which he knows little.

And home affairs are likely to be the main concern of the Tories in future, now that they have improved Britain's international position.

Finally, is Eden's personality strong enough to lead a government? He is well known for painstaking work, for infallibly correct foreign policy. But it is less certain that he could infuse purpose and order into a Cabinet.

If Eden is a doubtful star for Premiership, the rest of the Tory field is nowise better. The older Tories in the Lords are either very old or very tired. Lord Salisbury has bad health and wants no more work. Lord Chervell, Leathers and Alexander are either leaving Parliament or have left.

The Commons can provide Butler. But although he has made his mark as Chancellor, his name is still only lightly mentioned as possible Premier. He is too "young," it is said.

It will be easy for Labour propaganda to assert: "When Churchill goes—there goes the Tory Party."

### Able Men

AT the moment this line looks true as regards Tory leadership. But lower down there are many able men. Boyd Carpenter, Nutting, Marples and Macleod are names of promise.

One of the events of Parliament's last session was the lurching in debate which looked at the hands of Minister of Health Macleod. Macleod is one of the few men on either side of the House who has in him the makings of a great speaker. He could become another Charles James Fox.

These younger men will come to the fore as time passes. But, meanwhile, the Tories are unsure who will lead them, although they apparently have no doubts about where they should go.

They aim to give the people homely things—cheaper goods, more houses, freedom from restrictions. They are convinced that these prosaic benefits are what the majority want.

The points likely to gain most attention at the Tory conference are thus expected to be an easing of the Rent Restriction Act, an overhaul of agricultural policy, commercial television, local government expenditure and the high cost of coal.

### Neat Answer

IN foreign affairs the Conservatives will have a neat answer to Labour's last election gibe that Churchill was a man with his finger on the trigger. They can point out that it was under Labour that the boys went to the Korean war; that under the Conservatives, they came back.

There is still the prospect of Four Power talks, and Churchill may want to remain in office to shape them—a final seal to his great career.

One other vital step he must take is to choose a propitious time for the next election. There have

# TAME LIONS AT THE VIENNA CIRCUS

By Victor Feather

Assistant Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress

ON October 10, 1953, the self-styled World Federation of Trades Unions begins its Congress in Vienna.

In the Konzerthalle—which is a pity. It would be more appropriate in a circus tent.

There will be tame lions there like Di Vittorio from Italy, performing his tricks faithfully in accordance with the instructions given to him by his Soviet ring-masters. There will be that tame tiger from Latin America, Toledano, rather mangy, scarred and toothless these days, but snarling bravely from his notes when his masters poke the pistol in his ribs.

### NOTHING NEW

M. Louis Sallant, the WFTU General Secretary, will fill in the gaps and intervals in the programme. He will swing on the trapeze from one tactic to another at the whim of his Russian bosses. He will be ready to complete his performance with an acrobatic display, including double somersaults backwards, when his masters snap their fingers.

There is nothing very new, however, on this WFTU circus bill. There is nothing very new either in their method of sending out the invitations to attend.

Anyone may attend this by now. We have seen the Vienna Congress, whether the sugar on the top, but we know presents anybody or nobody. It's only savoury inside. It is there is no scale of representation, so old that we can even recognise it, and therefore, it cannot be the fly spots on it. We have seen the conditions in the kitchen where it was made. We know the cooks who made it without responsibility to any national centre and without things, we don't buy.

And even if M. Sallant were the most glamorous waitress in the world, all of us who are real trade unionists will continue to prefer the peace, bread and freedom of the International Confederation of Free Trades Unions led by Omer Becu and J. Oldenbrook.

There is one question that free trade unionists may ask. It is a question about the arrangements for the Vienna Congress. M. Sallant and his puppet president have issued invitations to all trade unionists and trade union centres all over the world to attend the Vienna Congress. Some of these invitations will be accepted, either by Communist-dominated organisations in the free countries, or by misguided "innocent" organisations, or by those who think they can be more clever than the Communist organisers of the Congress. Nevertheless their representatives will attend.

### ANSWER KNOWN

The question now is this. What would happen in the Soviet Union, in Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Hungary, if the ICFTU General Secretary were to send letters there inviting individual unions as well as national centres to appoint representatives to attend a congress in Brussels, London, New York or Stockholm, organised by the ICFTU? Would those unions who received the invitations be free to appoint representatives of their own choice to make the journey through the Iron Curtain?

Would the recipients be in fear of imprisonment or even death if they encouraged their fellow trade unionists to accept those invitations?

Would the trade union organisations behind the Iron Curtain even receive the invitations?

Everyone in the free world knows what the answers to those questions are. Any trade unionist in those Iron Curtain countries who thought he had the right to make an independent decision would be treated as a traitor and a saboteur. Like the Jewish doctors and like the MVD chief, Beria, he would be found guilty even before his trial took place.

### CAMOUFLAGE

There is no support in the WFTU for free trade unionists. When workers in Eastern Germany came out on strike on June 17, 1953, in protest against their living and working conditions, ruthless action was taken by the Grotewohl government, supported by Soviet troops and tanks, in an effort to crush the flame of independence which always burns in the heart of real trade unionists in whatever land they live.

To the eternal shame and disgrace of the WFTU, their Executive Committee described these German workers as "Hitlerite criminals and revenge-hungry elements of the German Army." The WFTU described the strikes as criminal methods and the strikers as rioters.

The WFTU has forfeited whatever little respect it may have had, and by its own resolutions and actions it poses itself as a counterfeited organisation acting as a camouflage for Soviet imperialism.

That is a truth which all free men can see.

### Labour's War

AND while the Conservative star soars high, Labour is at war with itself. The gods of Socialism are falling.

Is this just a temporary swing away from Socialist doctrine? Or is it part of a long-term movement?

Is Socialism in Britain going the way of all radical movements in this country: having served its purpose, will it now be cast aside?

If Socialism is on its final plunge to disgrace, and if victory for British political tradition—the tradition of both parties believing in the same fundamental principles.

Even now it looks as if Britain is going through a peaceful revolution—heading Right.

# Nathaniel Gubbins

"About the end of September a tortoise should be packed in a box of dry leaves or hay and put in a protected garden shed where it will sleep until the end of March."—George Cansdale, the Zoo Man.

**HAPPY** tortoise sound asleep. In a hay box snug and deep. Snoring gently, peacefully. Oh, that I could snore with thee.

Snore with thee till Easter tide. In a hay box by thy side. Snore with thee till summer's night. Gentle tortoise, thou and I.

Snore with thee, thou and I. We would miss the winter drear, And what is known as Christmas cheer. Thou and I would never know The miseries of merry-oh. Not for us the winter fog, Gales and snow and frost and smog.

Not for us the winter cruel, Shortages of winter fuel. In our nests we'd cosy be.

Gentle tortoise, me and thee. We would miss, to our delight. Fireworks on Guy Fawkes' night. We would miss, hooray, hooray, night.

New Year's Eve and Boxing Day. Frozen fingers, frozen toes, Cough on chest and cold in nose.

Nor would thou and I succumb To chill on liver, chill on tum, Winter winds and rains that bring.

Chill on almost everything. In our nests we'd cosy lie. Gentle tortoise, thou and I.

**Vermin sandwich**

AN American visitor, writing to the papers, says he is going to keep an open mind about English cooking until he has spent a day with an English family and shared the meals served in an ordinary home.

"If I eat up their rationing, I'll take them out to dinner for a week," he adds. "Any suggestions?"

Yes. It might be a good idea if he spent a day or two with some of the girls who write bookery columns in the "mags."

For instance, there is one who seems to be madly fond of rabbit which is regarded as vermin in foreign parts.

If he spent a day with her (according to her column), he would have vermin casserole for lunch, fried vermin sandwiches with the cockles, and vermin hot-pot for dinner.

This is how she makes the vermin sandwiches—

"Take the rabbit (vermin) off the bone and mince it finely with milk, salt, and pepper. Cut thin slices of bread and margarine, sandwich them with the rabbit (vermin) mixture, and press this between plates for at least an hour."

"That's a little lard in a frying pan, and fry each sandwich on both sides. Serve hot or cold."

"I think he should have his hot."

There's nothing like hot lard and vermin to make a party go. And go quickly, before the vermin hot-pot is served.

(London Express Service)











# BETTER SPLASHING, BUT THE CROWD DOESN'T SEEM TO BE DRAWN ALONG

By "RECORDER"

Cheong Kin-man continued on his normal record-setting spree yesterday and a good many young swimmers were faster in taking second places than was good enough to win a Colony Championship any time before the appearance on the scene of Kin-man and Cynthia Eager, but the gallery at yesterday's Colony Swimming Championship finals at the Victoria Recreation Club was a small one.

Mr. Arnaldo de Oliveira Sales, President of the HKASA, assured us that there were many young swimmers coming up. There were, indeed. For example, Victor Lim of Fortuna was second in the 100 Yards Back Stroke in 65.6 seconds, a time only beaten by Kin-man in the many years of the Colony Championships.

## FIRST THREE



From the left—Suzanne Hewson, third; Vanessa Giles, second; and Cynthia Eager, winner of the Ladies' 220 Yards Free Style at the Colony Championship final at the VRC yesterday.—China Mail Photo.

## DBS SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

This year's swimming champions of the Diocesan Boys' School are again members of Piercy House, who won the Shield for the second successive year at the school's annual aquatic meet held at the European YMCA yesterday.

Piercy House gained the trophy with an aggregate of 111 points. Second best was Sykes House who managed a total of 87, followed by Sargent House with 84.

The Senior Individual Champion was Samuel Lo with Bruce Qule as runner-up, both members of Piercy House. In the Middle Boys' division, Robert Liu of Sargent House took top place, followed by Lee Wah of Sykes House.

## LRC TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Mrs. Simon won the Ladies' Singles Handicap tennis competition at the Ladies' Recreation Club yesterday when she beat Mrs. J. Rishov by 6-1 and 6-3.

In the semi-final of the Men's Doubles Open, Saul and E. Saubelle beat G. B. Smart and E. Story by 6-1, 6-1. The winners will meet M. Heenan and J. Ridge in the final.

The results of the other matches played yesterday were: Interclub Handicap—Harry Wickings and Company (H. Owen Hughes and G. Gosden) beat Freddie De Parment (K. Geis and W. Chung) 6-0, 6-2.

Men's Double Handicap—J. H. L. Jiviere and P. Simon beat G. Graham and J. Allen 6-1, 6-3. G. J. Haele and H. Sargent beat P. Anderson and M. W. Calvert, walk over. J. Chatham and Z. Zulauf beat E. Norton and J. Braine, walk over.

Men's Singles Handicap—J. Shenhaw beat D. R. Buck 6-4, 6-2. E. W. M. Bryant beat H. Williams 1-6, 7-5, 7-6. The matches between Cmdr. Laing and H. H. Water were not finished yesterday. The score was 6-10, 6-2 in favour of Cmdr. Laing and H. H. Water when play halted.

**TODAY'S MATCHES**  
Ladies' Open Singles—At 9 a.m. Mrs. Kille v. Mrs. Armstrong (P.). Club Men's Singles Final—P. Anderson v. E. Saubelle (P.). Club Men's Doubles Handicap—E. Haele and G. D. C. Hart v. A. Brant and H. van der Heide (P.). Interclub—J. Sargent v. J. Chatham and E. Zulauf.

Mixed Doubles Handicap—J. Wether and M. Brown v. M. Graham and M. Lawrence. Cable & Wireless (L. Story and M. Au) v. Commodore's Club (A. Leung and J. Ridge).

## THE RESULTS

The complete results were:  
Senior: 100 yds. Back Stroke—1. Samuel Lo (P); 2. Felix Chow (P); 3. Lee Kai-chiu (A). Time: 1 min. 20 secs.  
Middle: Diving—1. Lo King-man (S); 2. Tony Djeng (S); 3. Albert Wong (P).  
Junior: Diving—1. 1. Henry Mok (P); 2. Louis Wong (P); 3. Joel Wong (S).

Senior: 100 yds. free style—1. Bruce Qule (P); 2. M. Janne (P); 3. Lee Pak-hing (S). Time: 74 secs.  
Middle: 50 yds. free style—1. Robert Liu (S); 2. Tony Djeng (S); 3. Lee Wah (S). Time: 32.5 secs.  
Junior: 25 yds. free style—1. Mok (P); 2. Chan Wing-chow (S); 3. S. H. Kan (S). Time: 17 secs.

Senior: 50 yds. back stroke—1. S. Lo (P); 2. K. C. Lo (A); 3. M. F. Cheung (S). Time: 40.25 secs.  
Middle: 50 yds. back stroke—1. Lee Wah (S); 2. Djeng (S); 3. W. M. Leung (A). Time: 30.5 secs.  
Junior: 25 yds. back stroke—1. S. H. Kan (S); 2. Chan Wing-chow (S); 3. S. H. Kan (S). Time: 17 secs.

Senior: 100 yds. breast stroke—1. S. Lo (P); 2. M. Janne (P); 3. Lee Pak-hing (S). Time: 74 secs.  
Middle: 50 yds. breast stroke—1. Robert Liu (S); 2. Tony Djeng (S); 3. Lee Wah (S). Time: 32.5 secs.  
Junior: 25 yds. breast stroke—1. Mok (P); 2. Chan Wing-chow (S); 3. S. H. Kan (S). Time: 17 secs.

Senior: 400 yds. free style—1. Bruce Qule (P); 2. F. Chow (P); 3. M. Janne (P). Time: 7 mins. 0.4 secs.  
Middle: 100 yds. breast stroke—1. Robert Liu (S); 2. Alan Cheung (S); 3. C. H. Lo (S). Time: 22.5 secs.  
Junior: 25 yds. breast stroke—1. Chan Wing-chow (P); 2. Wong Kai-sung (S). Time: 30.5 secs.

Senior: 4 x 25 yds. Relay—1. Sargent House. Time: 72 secs.  
Junior: 4 x 25 yds. Relay—1. Piercy House. Time: 72 secs.  
Senior: 4 x 50 yds. Relay—1. Piercy House. Time: 2 mins. 10.5 secs.  
Middle: 4 x 50 yds. Relay—1. Sargent House. Time: 2 mins. 13 secs.

**INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS**  
(The Hong Challenge Cup)  
Senior: Samuel Lo (P) 17 points.  
Junior: Bruce Qule (P) 23 points.

Middle: Robert Liu (S) 19 points.  
Junior: Lee Wah (S) 18 points.  
Senior: Henry Mok (P) 17 points.  
Junior: Chan Wing-chow (S) 17 points.

Vanessa Giles was second in 2 minutes 50.9 seconds in the Ladies' 220 Yards Free Style. That was just about 10 seconds better than anyone else, except Cynthia Eager has done in the Colony Championships. The performance would have left Shauna Anderson and Marnie Leung, the Colony's best only a few years ago, far behind.

In third place, Suzanne Hewson clocked 3:03, which means that neither Shauna nor Marnie Leung at their best would have been a body length ahead of her at the finish.

Wan Shiu-ming of South China was not outclassed by a record-breaking Cheong Kin-man in the 880 Yards Free Style. Wong Yuk-bing of Fortuna came near enough to upset the Olympic swimmer from Kwong Kung-nor in the Ladies' 100 Yards Back Stroke.

And there weren't too many people there to see all this. There was enough sitting accommodation for just over 100 spectators.

"Doc" Mollen of softball fame explained it all quite neatly. He suggested that the public was tired of seeing the same winners all the time.

## NO SITTING IT OUT

The best have got a little too far ahead of the field. They can hardly be asked to relax and not stay too far ahead. One pleasing feature of this year's final is that the all-round help make it a complete V-formation at the finish. In previous years they were content to qualify for a finalists' berth and then sit and watch two or three fight the title out.

There is spirit enough. The European YMCA medley relay team of Elizabeth Grant, Claire Marehetti, Vanessa Giles and Suzanne Hewson fought all the way though Fortuna had a big lead by the time Vanessa started butterflying on the third leg. Suzanne Hewson put so much effort into the anchor crawl leg that it looked for a brief moment, as though the impossible might be accomplished. Over the first 15 yards she did not look slower than Jon Henricks.

Cynthia Eager and Sonny Monteiro are the Victoria Recreation Club's only two entries at this year's Colony Championships. People remember the time when the entries were just about all VRC with perhaps one or two from other clubs.

## THE RESULTS

Men's Events  
900 yards free style—1. Cheung A-mann (P); 2. Wan Shiu-ming (SCAA); 3. Wong Kai-sung (P); 4. Wong Fou-sun (S). Time: 10' 20.5" (new record).  
100 yards medley—1. Wong Tam-ling (SCAA); 2. Pang Chiu-ni (SCAA); 3. Wan Shiu-ming (SCAA); 4. Pang Koon-kul (CY). Time: 2' 33.4".  
100 yards back stroke—1. Cheung Kin-man (Fort); 2. Victor Lim (Fort); 3. Leung Wing-che (CS); 4. Wei Kee-haw (CY). Time: 1' 03.4".

## Women's Events

100 yards breast stroke—1. Kwok Kam-nor (CY); 2. Wang Yuk-bing (Fort); 3. Wang Kar-see (CY); 4. Mabel Shek (CCSA). Time: 1' 23.5".  
200 yards free style—1. Cynthia Eager (VRC); 2. Vanessa Giles (VRC); 3. S. Hewson (SCAA); 4. Fuo Yan-mul (SCAA). Time: 2' 20.4".  
4 x 20 yards medley relay—1. Fortuna (Chen Gin-ye, Wong Yuk-bing, Chan Ching-ye, Tsui Shiu-lung). European YMCA (Elizabeth Grant, C. Marehetti, V. Giles, S. Hewson); 2. Chung Sing; 4. South China A. disqualified, Chinese YMCA. Time: 2' 20.4".

## New Title-Holder

Paris, Oct. 6.  
The European Boxing Union today announced that it officially recognised the Irish boxer, Johnny Kelly of Belfast, as the new European bantam-weight champion.

Kelly beat Peter Keenan of Glasgow, previous holder of the title, in Belfast on Saturday in a fight which was also for the British title.—Reuter.

## KID GAVILAN TO DEFEND TITLE

New York, Oct. 6.  
Kid Gavilan of Cuba will defend his world welterweight boxing title against Johnny Bratton of Chicago on Friday, November 6.  
Promoter Jim Norris said today that the bout would be held in New York or Chicago.—Reuter.

# SOCCER ON THE INSIDE

(Edited by Marshall Fallows)

Man behind the rise of Aston Villa (11 games, 14 points — six behind the leaders) to something like their former glory is Jimmy Easson, former Portsmouth and Scotland inside forward. Who says so? The players.

When you tackle Easson about it he blushes and says: "Don't drag me into it—all I have done is to try to brighten up the training routine."

But listen to Irish international Norman Lockhart: "The new movements planned by Jimmy seem to help us to find the extra pace and confidence, coupled with the ability to place our passes more accurately." Jimmy Hogan, ex-Villa coach, has the last word: "Many times since I left Villa Park I've been saddened by their display. Now everything seems just right. The lads always seem to be doing the proper thing with the ball—they're moving into the open space perfectly."

An East End back street (St George Street, by the London Dock) claims that its sunless surroundings developed Leon Joseph, Leytonstone and England amateur soccer player who skipped the British Macabre XI in Israel; Geoff Eden, Britain's No. 3 Marchen runner; Harry Mizler, ex-British Lightweight Champion; an author, an artist and a famous actor.

Drummond are showing an interest in Jimmy Stirling, the Southend United centre-half who lost his League place as a result of an injury in a pre-season trial. Southend, well equipped in this department, are unlikely to reject a reasonable offer.

Where do Derby County's young players spend much of their spare time? Why, in manager Stuart McMillan's public billiards saloon. In charge of the saloon is McMillan's daughter—"Mickey" to the boys.

## Football Coach's Seven Years On The Edge Of The World

Glasgow University student Robert Jack went on a holiday trip to Iceland as a football coach 14 years ago. Afterwards he became an Icelandic minister on a tiny island in the Arctic Circle.

Next month the winds of chance will again carry him to a new land and a new life. Robert Jack, spent seven years on the "edge of the world" island of Grimsey, off the north coast of Iceland—as the Rev. Robert Jack, naturalised Icelandic minister of the island's 65 inhabitants, former fisherman, and goalkeeper of the island football team.

When the second World War began he was coaching football teams in Iceland and he could not get back again to his home at Bearsden, Glasgow. So he taught English to earn money for university studies. In Reykjavik, learned Icelandic, and became minister of the Icelandic Church.

In his Grimsey outpost he found happiness and an Icelandic wife as well as hardship. Then, two years ago, his wife died, and life in Grimsey was harder than ever for him and his four children.

Last week the Rev. Robert Jack returned to his native Glasgow, at the beginning of a new chapter in his extraordinary story. He married again a month ago, and this month, he will fly to Winnipeg where he will preach in both Icelandic and English to descendants of Icelandic families who emigrated there 75 years ago, and to Scots with whom they have intermarried.

He carries with him a proud record—his island football team has never been beaten in his seven years on Grimsey. They have played against visiting teams from Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and the mainland of Iceland.

## Hardcourt Tennis Tournament

The following were the results at the Chinese Recreation Club yesterday in the second round of the Colony Hardcourt Singles Championships:

K. H. Ip beat K. Y. Chang, 6-1, 6-1.  
K. C. Dao beat Ng Man-cheung, 6-2, 6-2.  
T. Lee beat C. T. Ku, 6-2, 6-2.  
K. Choy beat Victor Sun, 6-0, 6-1.

The match between Cheng Chiu and W. Guy Lam resulted in a win for Cheng by a walk-over.

## TODAY'S MATCHES

Peter Chen v. L. S. Wade; Ernie Perof v. F. G. Lonne; Lee Kin-fun v. K. Lo; Y. C. Kung v. Y. Khan; Wong Sui Ki v. T. H. Shao. Games to be played at CTC courts commencing at 5.15 p.m.

## THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

**FIRST RACE MEETING**  
(To be held under the Rules of the Hong Kong Jockey Club)  
Saturday, 10th October and Monday, 12th October, 1953.

**THE PROGRAMME WILL CONSIST OF 22 RACES**  
The First Race will be run at 1.30 p.m. on the 1st Day and the First Race run at 2.00 p.m. On the 2nd Day the First Race will be run at 11.30 a.m. and the First Race run at 12.00 noon. The time interval is after the Fourth Race (1.30 p.m.).  
The Secretary's office at Alexandra House will close at 11.45 a.m. on the 1st day and at 10.00 a.m. on the 2nd day.

**MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE**  
NO PERSON WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED.  
All persons MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the meeting.

Admission Badges at \$10.00 each per day, are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a Member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him.

Times will be obtainable at the Club House if ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 72811).

**PUBLIC ENCLOSURE**  
The price of admission will be \$3.00 each per day payable at the Gate.  
Any person leaving the Enclosure will be required to pay the requisite fee of \$3.00 in order to gain re-admission.

**MEALS & REFRESHMENTS** will be obtainable in the RESTAURANT.

**SERVANTS**  
Servants must remain in their employer's boxes except for passing through on their duties. They may on no account use the Betting Booths in the Members' Betting Hall.

**CASH SWEEPS**  
The cost of a Through Ticket is \$44.00. Through Tickets reserved for this meeting but not paid for by 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 9th October, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the Kwangtung Handicap to be run on the 1st Day. The cost of each ticket is \$2.00.

Cash Sweep Tickets may be obtained from the Cash Sweep Offices at Queen's Building, (Chater Road), 5, D'Aguiar Street and 382 Nathan Road, until 10.00 a.m. on both days.

## TOTALISATOR

Backers are advised not to destroy or throw away their tickets until after the "all clear" signal has been exhibited.

ALL WINNING TICKETS AND TICKETS FOR REFUNDS MUST BE PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT AT THE RACE COURSE ON THE DAY TO WHICH THEY REFER, NOT LATER THAN ONE HOUR AFTER THE TIME FOR WHICH THE LAST RACE OF THE DAY HAS BEEN SCHEDULED TO BE RUN.

PAYMENT WILL NOT BE MADE ON TORN OR DISFIGURED TICKETS.

Bookmakers, the tax men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

By Order of the Stewards,  
H. MISA,  
Secretary.

## NOTICE

**THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB**  
**SPECIAL CASH SWEEP**  
on the  
Kwangtung Handicap, 1953,  
**SATURDAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1953.**

The Sale of Cash Sweep Tickets on the above will close at:  
Queen's Building, Ground floor, Chater Road, at 6.00 p.m. on 9th October, 1953.

5 D'Aguiar Street, at 5.00 p.m. on 9th October, 1953  
382 Nathan Road, Kowloon, at 4.00 p.m. on 9th October, 1953

The Draw will be held in the Public Betting Hall at the Race Course, at NOON, on Saturday, 10th October, 1953.

By Order of the Stewards,  
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## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	7th Oct.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	8th Oct.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	5 p.m.	9th Oct.
"FOOCHOW"	Bangkok	8 a.m.	10th Oct.
"FUKIEN"	Sourabaya & Semarang	8 a.m.	11th Oct.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	14th Oct.
"HUIPEI"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	15th Oct.
"FUKIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	8 a.m.	17th Oct.
"PAKHOI"	Shanghai	10 a.m.	18th Oct.
"PETER REED"	Miri, Kuching, Sibiu & Tandjong Mani	8 a.m.	20th Oct.
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	10 a.m.	20th Oct.
Sails from Custodian Wharf			
ARRIVALS FROM			
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	3 p.m.	7th Oct.
"FUKIEN"	Kobe	8 a.m.	8th Oct.
"YCHOW"	Shanghai	11th Oct.	
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m.	12th Oct.
"FUKIEN"	Bangkok	15th Oct.	
"PAKHOI"	Tientsin	18th Oct.	
"PETER REED"	Sibu & Tandjong Mani	17th Oct.	
"SZECHUEN"	Straits & Tandjong Mani	23rd Oct.	

## A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	21st Oct.	
"SHANSHI"	Sydney, Pt. Moresby, Samarai, Rabaul, Kavieng, Madang & Lae	25th Oct.	
"TAIPEI"	Japan	3rd Nov.	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"CHANGSHA"	Kobe	19th Oct.	
"TAIPEI"	Australia & Manila	31st Oct.	
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Japan	3rd Nov.	

## BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said			
"ASCANIUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Oct.	14th Oct.
"CALCHAS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	20th Oct.	22nd Oct.
"AGAPENOR"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Oct.	24th Oct.
"PELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Nov.	6th Nov.
"ATREUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Nov.	14th Nov.
Scheduled sailings from Europe			
"CALCHAS"	Liverpool	Rotterdam	Hong Kong
"PELEUS"	do	Sailed	13th Oct.
"ATREUS"	do	Sailed	25th Oct.
"AGAPENOR"	do	Sailed	29th Oct.
"MENTOR"	do	Sailed	7th Nov.
"PATROCLOS"	11th Oct.	17th Oct.	17th Nov.
"ANTIOCHUS"	18th Oct.	—	22nd Nov.
"CYCLOPS"	24th Oct.	—	28th Nov.

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"DONA NATI"	—	—	31st Oct.
"BENARES"	—	—	15th Nov.
"AJAX"	10th Oct.	1st Nov.	1st Dec.
"HAINAN"	24th Oct.	15th Nov.	14th Dec.
SAILING for NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.			
"BATAAN"	19th Oct.	20th Oct.	
"TELEMACHUS"	19th Nov.	20th Nov.	
"DONA NATI"	4th Dec.	5th Dec.	

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HK/Satagon/Singapore	(DC-4) 11:30 a.m. Wed.	6:45 p.m. Thu.
HK/Hanoi/Haiphong	(DC-3) 11:30 a.m. Wed.	3:30 p.m. Thu.
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## Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those registered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest times of posting shown below are those registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

### WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7

Japan, 6 p.m.  
Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 6 p.m.  
Formosa, 6 p.m.

### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8

Formosa, 1 p.m.  
Japan, 1 p.m.  
Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 1 p.m.  
Formosa, 1 p.m.

### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9

Thailand, Burma, 9 a.m.  
Indo-China, 9 a.m.  
China, French Republic, 9:30 a.m.  
Malaya, 10 a.m.  
Korea, 10 a.m.  
Hankow, 1 p.m.  
Japan, 2 p.m.  
Formosa, 2 p.m.

### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10

Thailand, Burma, 9 a.m.  
Indo-China, 9 a.m.  
China, French Republic, 9:30 a.m.  
Malaya, 10 a.m.  
Korea, 10 a.m.  
Hankow, 1 p.m.  
Japan, 2 p.m.  
Formosa, 2 p.m.

## Bulgarian Laws Attacked

The Hague, Oct. 6. Leading jurists from 10 countries today denounced Bulgarian laws whereby a man's whole family can be punished for his crimes.

"The new Bulgarian legal provisions form one of the most serious violations of the legal principles which have become the common inheritance of the civilized world," the Executive Committee of the International Commission of Jurists declared in a statement here.

The Bulgarian penal code had been supplemented by provisions threatening those who left the country without permission with the death penalty, the Commission said.

The code listed penalties ranging from deprivation of civil rights to confiscation of property, 10 years' gaol and heavy fines for family members who remained behind or knew of a "clandestine departure" without telling the authorities.—Reuter.

## War Minister's Trip

Amman, Oct. 6. The British War Minister, Mr. Anthony Head, arrived here by air today on a short visit.—Reuter.

## CHINA MAIL

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**LOST**  
LOST on Tuesday, October 6, small Van type key probably in taxi. Finder please return to Secretary, S. C. M. Post.

**FOUND**  
A number of small articles were found at the Murray Parade Ground after the Michaelmas Fair last Saturday. Owners should apply to the Secretary, South China Morning Post, Ltd.

**MUSICAL**  
MAYFAIR MUSIC CO. just arrived latest popular records "Vaya Con Dios" by Les Paul and Mary Ford "Butterflies" by Patti Page, and many other popular and classical records. Also piano tuning and repairs undertaken by our London qualified and many years experienced tuners and repairers. Reasonable charges. Please call at 20F, China Building, air-conditioned. Cambridge Co., Ltd., agents. Telephone 3840, 27313.

**FOR SALE**  
THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1922 Annual Return Forms are on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

## Time Ripe For An East-West Meeting

Philadelphia, Oct. 6. India's chief delegate to the United Nations, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, said last night that the time was ripe for a high-level conference between nations of the East and West.

Mr. Menon was appearing on a television show entitled "Junior Press Conference." Asked by the panel of college reporters about his call for a high-level conference among the big powers, Mr. Menon replied: "The world is in a state of conflict. We have been going on debating issues, piling up armaments—when you get in that state of conflict, when people take up sides irreconcilable to the other one way of breaking this deadlock, this frigidity, is for people of high level to meet without being locked in details." Questioned about India's views on the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, he replied that it was really a question of "Who represents China?"

## CHRISTMAS CARDS

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## INCREASES IN AIRPORT CHARGES

Criticism By Chief Of I.A.T.A.

Montreal, Oct. 6. Sir William P. Hildred, Director-General of the International Air Transport Association, has protested against what he termed "unfair" increases in airport charges by governments wishing to pay for large, modern airports.

He told a press conference that "moderation" should be practised by member governments of the IATA when considering increases in landing fees and other charges to international airlines using their facilities.

When a government spent millions of dollars building an airport and sought means of covering at least part of its original cost, an "easy victim" is the airlines, Sir William Hildred said.

The press conference was called to discuss the Executive Committee report presented earlier to some 200 delegates attending the ninth annual IATA conference.

The report also dealt with international air mail rates and expressed dissatisfaction with the results of attempts to eliminate "combination" rates of payment to airlines.

Air mail rates, as determined by the Universal Postal Union, provide lower payment to air carriers for transport over certain sectors—notably within Europe—than for others.—Reuter.

## FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

Srinagar, Oct. 6. The Prime Minister of Kashmir, Bakshi Gulam Mohammed, announced today the setting up of a high-level committee to deal with corruption in the Government. He said in the Legislative Assembly that corruption had increased considerably and now affected all walks of life. It was the Government's duty, to which it gave top priority, to eradicate it.—Reuter.

## Grain Cargo Is Suspect

Madras, Oct. 6. The Madras State Government has declined to take delivery of a consignment of Australian sogram (milo) in which it is alleged non-edible datura seeds were found, until assured the grain is fit for human consumption.

The consignment, totalling 8,200 tons, arrived here from Brisbane last Saturday. Mr. Mahabub Mian, Regional Food Commissioner of the Indian Government, said today "Our entomologists are now on the job of examining the whole lot and unless we are sure the sogram is fit for consumption we will not take the risk of releasing it."

Samples of the food grains have already been sent to the King's Institute at Guindy (Madras State) for analysis. It was stated that out of 2,000 bags examined, as many as 100 actually contained datura seeds or traces of them.—Reuter.

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"CHUSAN"	2nd October	31st October
"CANTON"	10th October	10th November
"CARTHAGE"	12th November	14th December
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	22nd October	23rd November
"CHUSAN"	4th November	1st December
"CANTON"	20th November	31st December
"CARTHAGE"	17th December	17th January

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"BOMALI"	10th October	Japan
Homewards	Sails	Yokohama, Penang, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"SINGAPORE"	20th October	Yokohama, Penang, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool, Rotterdam & Hamburg

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"SIRDHANA"	due 17th Oct.	from Singapore, Penang, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"ORDIA"	due 17th Oct.	from Japan
"ORDIA"	due 19th Oct.	from Japan

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"ORDIA"	due 17th Oct.	from Japan
"ORDIA"	due 19th Oct.	from Japan

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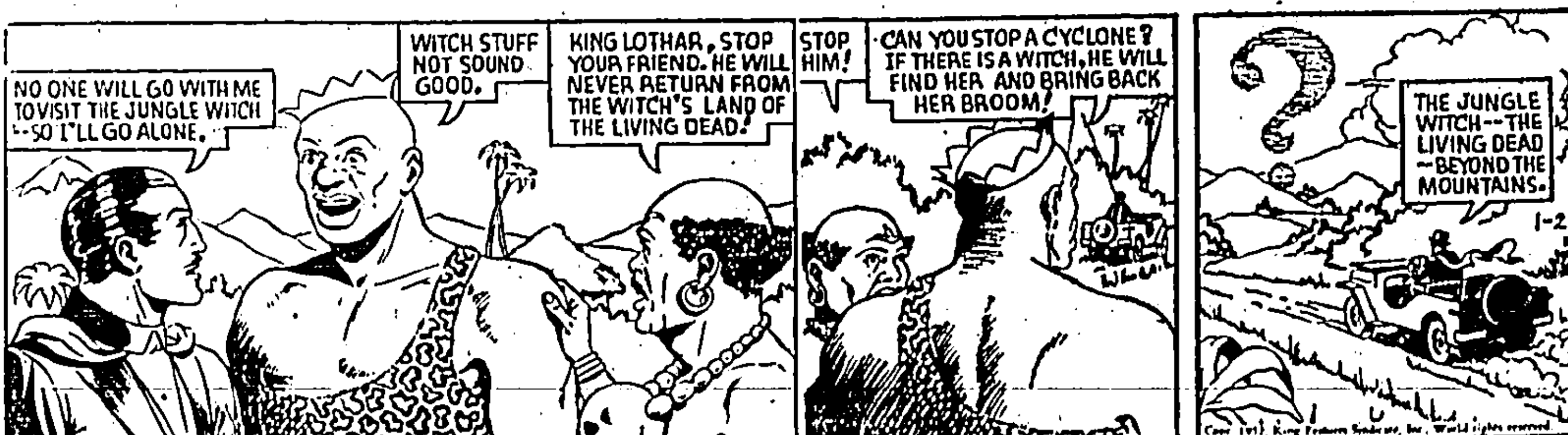
"EASTERN"	due 5th Nov.	from Australia
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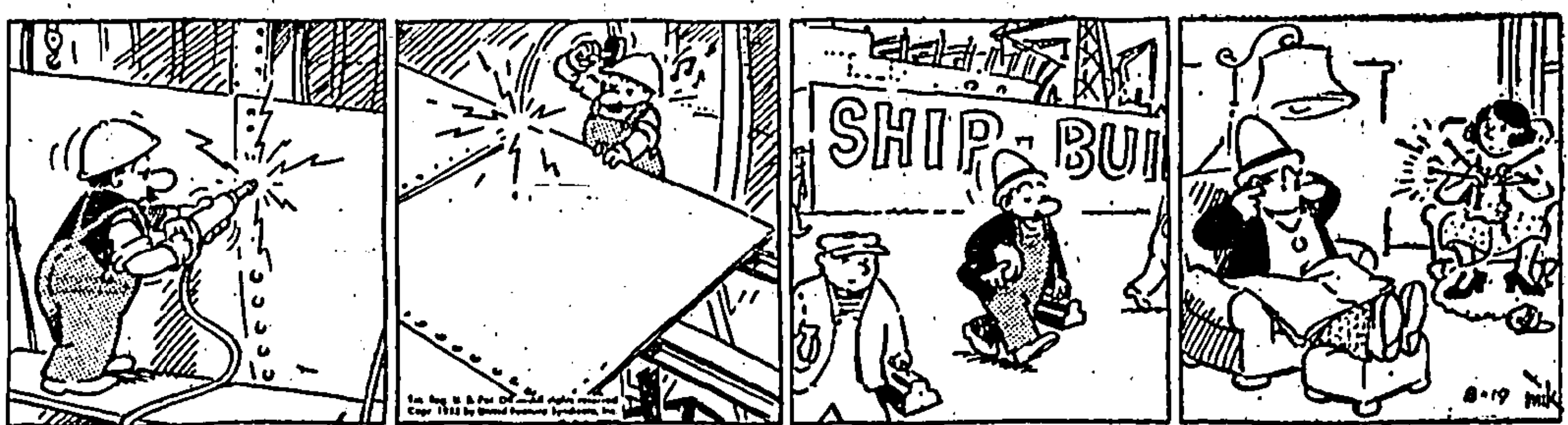
By Leo Falk and Phil Davis



## FERD'NAND

Can't Stand Noise

By Mik



## NANCY That's No Answer

By Ernie Bushmiller



## JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



...this situation calls for a **San Miguel**

## Japanese Jurists In Britain

London, Oct. 6. Mr. Taruko Sato, Japan's Attorney-General, now on a brief visit to Britain, will leave London tomorrow on a short tour of West Germany and Western Europe before returning to Tokyo.

Mr. Sato arrived on Sunday after attending the recent sixth International Congress of Criminal Law in Rome.

The Congress discussed ways of preventing tough police methods to obtain confessions. The criminal lawyers also considered whether the State should pay damages to anyone arrested and then found innocent.

Mr. Sato is accompanied by Mr. Masuzou Hagino, a Judge of the Japanese High Court, and Mr. Daizo Yokoi, a barrister. They visited the Law Courts in London yesterday and listened to proceedings.—Reuter.

## Indonesian Gift To Philippines

Manila, Oct. 6. The Indonesian Government today presented to the Philippines 1,500 ampoules of anti-tetanus and anti-typhoid.

Mr. Tjokrodisumarto, Indonesian Charge d'Affaires, asked Philippine Acting Foreign Minister Felino Neri and Health Minister Juan Salcedo to accept the medicine as a gift from the Indonesian people to the people of the Philippines.

The Indonesian gift, produced by the Pasteur Institute in Bandung, was prompted by a recent acute shortage of anti-tetanus drugs in the Philippines.—Reuter.



# MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

From Marseilles	Leaves Marseilles	Due H.K.	For
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	15 Sept.	8 Oct.	Yokohama
"VIET-NAM"	20 Oct.	11 Nov.	Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	27 Oct.	19 Nov.	Yokohama
To Marseilles	Leaves Hongkong	Due Marseilles	Via
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	1 Oct.	12 Nov.	Saigon
"VIET-NAM"	3 Nov.	26 Nov.	Saigon
"CAMBODGE"	2 Dec.	25 Dec.	Saigon

\* Via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa Ports

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Arrives	Oct. 9 from Singapore.
Sails	Oct. 10 for Kobe & Yokohama.

**"BRADEVERETT"**

Arrives	Oct. 19 from Manila.
Sails	Oct. 20 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

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**"THAI"**

In Port	Oct. 8 for Pusan, Kobe & Yokohama.
Sails	Oct. 9 for Pusan, Kobe & Yokohama.

**"STAR BETELGEUSE"**

Arrives	Oct. 19 from Japan.
Sails	Oct. 20 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Ceylon, Bombay, Karachi, Bahar, Khorramshahr & Bahrain.

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Arrives	Oct. 21 from Singapore.
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## Japanese Merchant Marine Now Half Its Pre-War Size

Colombo, Oct. 6. Japan's merchant shipping, which had suffered great losses during the war, has now been restored to 50 per cent of its pre-war tonnage," Mr Genzo Tsuboi, Japanese Government delegate, told the Asian Maritime Conference of the International Labour Organisation today.

During the war Japan lost 2,568 merchant vessels, Mr Tsuboi said. After the war only 796 vessels—most of them old and inefficient—were left.

Japanese shipping circles made every effort to restore and increase their merchant fleet, Mr Tsuboi added. As a result Japan now had a merchant fleet amounting to 2,830,000 gross tons, of which 2,230,000 gross tons were represented by ocean-going vessels. He appealed to Europe and the United States to extend sympathy and understanding to Asia. The national economy of the Asian countries, he said, was the cornerstone of world peace.

The conference today considered the report of the Director-General, Mr David Morse, surveying the law and practice of the employment of seafarers.

Mr N. M. Buch, Director-General of Shipping in the Indian Government, said his country was keenly interested in ensuring that Asian seamen were not exploited in any way.

**THREE COMMITTEES**  
The conference appointed a select committee to arrange the details of subsequent proceedings with Mr S. A. Salim, leader of the Pakistani delegation, as chairman and Mr Toshiya Hirai, Japanese shipowners' delegate, Mr M. Chandrasekhar, Ceylon Government delegate, and Mr A. H. All Pakistan Seafarers' representative, as Vice-Chairmen. The conference elected Mr Buch as Chairman of the Sea-

## Sugar Prices In New York

New York, Oct. 6. World No. 4 sugar futures closed 8 to 10 points lower with sales of 256 contracts. Domestic No. 6 sugar futures closed one point higher to four points lower with sales of 35 contracts.

**Contract No. 4 (world)**

Jan. 1954	3.14 nom.
March	3.14
May	3.14
July	3.15 bid
Sept.	3.10
Oct. (cents per lb. for Cuba)	3.18

**Contract No. 6**

Nov.	3.21
Jan. 1954	3.19
March	3.14
May	3.20 bid
July	3.20 bid
Sept.	3.18
Nov.	3.17
Dec. (cents per lb. for ex-dock)	3.23

—United Press.

# NEW CAPITALISM A NECESSITY

## Swing To The Left Must Be Stopped, Says Financial Expert

### ANOTHER SLUMP ON WALL ST

New York, Oct. 6. Heavy selling on Wall Street today lowered prices of securities following a tax statement by the United States Secretary of the Treasury, Mr George Humphrey.

Mr Humphrey said the Administration wanted the corporate income tax rate continued at 52 per cent beyond next March 31, when it is due to drop to 47 per cent. He also declared that excise taxes on motor cars, lorries, cigarettes and certain other products, for reduction on the same date, should be continued at present levels.

Today's moves on Wall Street wiped out all the improvement registered since September 24. Mr Humphrey's remarks cooled investor sentiment, and securities over a wide front recorded losses of up to one dollar or more per share.—China Mail Special.

### Copra Quotation

New York, Oct. 6. Copra was quoted today at \$200 per short ton, nominal, at Pacific Coast. Coconut oil was quoted at 15 1/2 cents per lb., asked, at West Coast.—United Press.

## Industrial Unrest In Calcutta Drives Firms Out

Calcutta, Oct. 5. Business and industrial firms in Calcutta are taking steps to move to other parts of India because of continued labour unrest.

For the past seven months Calcutta has been virtually in a state of siege and recently workers have begun coercive tactics such as imprisoning managers of industrial firms in their offices to demand wage increases and bonuses.

The situation has become so serious that the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr B. C. Roy, told the press that he would not be surprised "if many of Calcutta's firms are thinking of shifting their factories to other relatively peaceful States or restricting their activities in West Bengal."

Dr Roy said that a European firm which had agreed some time ago to set up a large factory in West Bengal, now has decided otherwise because of labour conditions in the State.

The Chief Minister, in his appeal to the press, stressed the fact that if there was no industrial peace there could be no industrial growth in the State, and the unemployment problem in West Bengal would not be solved.

Though he named no names, Dr Roy said that certain agencies were spreading disaffection against employers and that such action might force industries out of the State and thus create more unemployment.

**HARD HIT.**  
Calcutta, the centre of India's jute and tea industries and the largest port on the East coast of India, has been hard hit by falling export markets and a general business decline. Hundreds of thousands are unemployed.

Factories and business houses that continue to work are faced with rising costs and a continuous demand for higher wages and bonuses from their employees.

Recently three directors and a number of senior members of the staff of a British firm were "imprisoned" in their office building in the heart of Calcutta from 11 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. by employees who demanded a larger holiday bonus than the management had announced. Police eventually escorted them from the building.

The same day a crowd of about 1,000 workers surrounded the office of a car works and imprisoned the manager and assistant manager for eight hours demanding a holiday bonus.

**RED STRENGTH.**  
The Communist influence in West Bengal showed itself during the recent agitation against a rise in municipal fares. What started out as a peaceful agitation and boycott over a rise of 1/8 of a cent soon turned into a battle between the

## Three Threats Confronting System In Great Britain

Mr Harold Wincott, editor of the Investors' Chronicle, spoke of three threats to British capitalism when he addressed the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants' Summer School at Cambridge. A new capitalism, he urged, must be found to replace the old.

"In essence the only difference between modern political parties are differences of timing and emphasis."

"What the Labour Party did was simply to get the idea of redistributing wealth before the Conservatives thought of it."

"Or, to be strictly accurate, the Labour Party didn't get the idea; they pinched it from the Liberals. 'Because the Liberals weren't so good at redistributing wealth as the Labour Party, the Liberals disappeared.'"

"If some new party should appear which is better at the game than the Labour Party, then on all historical precedent, the Labour Party, at least as at present constituted, will disappear too."

**BRITISH COMMONSENSE**  
"There is, I think, only one way of stopping this process, this inevitable and continuous swing to the left, this gradual destruction of capitalism, virtually regardless of which party is in power, and that is to convince the British public that in the long run, if the process is pushed too far, we shall no longer be able to sustain our

present population on these islands on anything approaching a reasonable standard of living. I do not despair of the British people in this respect. We have an enormous fund of commonsense in this country, particularly when we are brought face to face with reality in terms which we can understand."

It was only capitalism which put 50 million people on an island built by nature to accommodate perhaps half that number. It was only capitalism which enabled Britain to survive two world wars.

**NO QUESTION**  
"It is only capitalism which today enables the British working man to tolerate the capitalist across a kitchen table bearing such exotic products as bananas, tea, oranges, and pepper. It is only capitalism which provides him with false teeth with which he maintains his New Zealand lamb or his Argentine beef."

There was no question of putting the clock back, of returning to great extremes of wealth and poverty. Capitalism in Britain had been three times the first come from capitalism itself. It was the danger of a return to the restriction of the inter-war years.

"If a capitalist system develops a defensive, restrictive, monopolistic tendency, not only does the economy of the country suffer, but the opposition to capitalism are presented with a plausible case for converting private monopoly into State-owned industry."

The second threat was a political one—that of a continued vendetta against capitalism, with the result that the experience of the inter-war years was repeated.

"What I have in mind here is typified by the recent remark of a leading Trade Unionist that wage claims would be made, not because profits were higher, but because the cost of living was higher. It is difficult to know what can be done about such an attitude. Fortunately, I don't think it is as yet typical of the attitude of responsible Trade Unionists."

**LONG-TERM THREAT**  
The final threat was a long-term one, implied in the aggregation of power in relatively few hands. The private investor was dying and his place was being taken over by the corporate investor.

"If this trend continues, the Stock Exchange, the issuing houses, and other parts of the City's machinery will lose their function."

"A new capitalism has to be found to replace the old. We have, as a nation, a genius for compromise, and it may be that we shall find a way of spreading the ownership of industry without disfranchising the private owner of land, and the private owner of capital, and the private owner of the means of production."

"I must confess, however, that I would feel happier if capitalism faced up to its problems in a more energetic and far-sighted fashion, if so many capitalists would not appear to take as their watchword the phrase 'the system will take care of it.'"

**TUC OFFICIALS "PUZZLED"**  
Mr Victor Feather, assistant secretary of the T.U.C., said: "I think that most Trade Unionists accept the principle that the Government should have a reasonable return, but what puzzles some of us is why shareholders who are getting a reasonable return on their original investment should be given increased dividends resulting from the use of increased capital in the business which they, as shareholders, have made no contribution at all."

"It seems absolutely fantastic to Trade Unionists that £350 invested in a business 20 years ago could grow to £13,000 today without the slightest effort or contribution on the part of the investor."

"He thought it would be in the interests of the firms themselves, as well as of good industrial relations, if there was more information available to workers about the kind of statistics accountants produced for the management."

"If management want more workers to face the facts as they say, then they must be prepared to put all the facts before the workers, and not merely a selection of them which are just sufficient to prove the case which the management is wanting to make."

**LONDON TIN MARKET**  
London, Oct. 6. The tin market was steady. Turnover was 85 tons of which 35 tons were for cash. Closing prices at the end of the official morning session were as follows:

Spot tin, buyers	614
Business	615
Month tin, buyers	615
Business	616
Settlement	616

—United Press.

## LARGEST SINCE THE WAR

Nagoya, Oct. 6. What was described as the largest post-war cotton shipment received at Nagoya from a single vessel was unloaded from a Finnish freighter which carried the cargo from South America. A total of 7,313 bales of raw cotton, including 2,800 bales from Argentina and 4,504 bales from Brazil, were purchased by companies in Japan.—France Press.

## U.S. Government's Attitude To Economic Policy

By Sydney S. Campell, Reuter's Financial Editor

"You cannot move from an inflationary financing policy to a sound one without some readjustment. Sound, honest money cannot be achieved without paying some price, and it is worth the price."

That remark to the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association by Mr Randolph Burgess, Deputy Secretary and key money man of the U.S. Treasury, sums up the present U.S. Government's attitude to economic policy.

Mr Burgess's boss, Treasury Secretary Humphrey, spent it at greater length. For anything he went out of his way to pay tribute to Mr Burgess, who had been under fire for having allegedly pursued a hard money or tight money policy last spring, causing the present "business slump" in U.S. business.

According to Mr Humphrey, "lower levels of operation in some lines will develop more material than we have ever had, and it may well be that in some cases this output may be all that the country needs for a while."

Quite rightly Mr Humphrey denied that this would mean catastrophe. But he pointed out that it would mean more competition, and the "lower levels of operation" are unpopular with those who experience them, including would-be exporters to the U.S.

Mr Humphrey continued: "Sound money is an essential to keep people saving money. With sound money, Americans will keep saving. Sound money is of the utmost importance to our national security. Without sound money and without the sound economy that sound money produces, the great productive power of America will deteriorate, and it is America's productivity which has mobilized that has won two wars and now provides the greatest deterrent to aggression throughout the entire world. Sound money is the basis for both our economic and our military security. Sound money is essential for the future of America."

**GREATEST BOON**  
Assuredly, sound money can never be praised too highly: it is the greatest boon that any government can confer on its people. But at a time when the approximate danger is not inflation but, on the contrary, that the Americans will get themselves into some sort of "back" (or "predicament") themselves into one, as the chairman of the U.S. Steel Corporation (fears) Mr Humphrey may be regarded as praising sound money enough.

Even with sound money, it does not do to get it on the brain. Perhaps he does protest too much. Such effusive protestations might almost arouse suspicions that sound money will be sacrificed for the sake of politics or full employment. The Republican Administration's banking supporters have just such doubts of the king's loyalty. The President of the American Bankers' Association fears that Federal money and fiscal authorities might act too quickly to try to "readjustments" in some phases of the economy.

"I'm a little afraid we have learned how to inflate too well," he says. He was at pains to point out that he was not indicating any lack of confidence in the present Administration, but merely a realisation of the strength of public opinion, which might force the Government into what he believes would be unwise moves. "In some cases," he said, "adjustments should be permitted to take place."

**THE OUTCOME?**  
Others expect it to happen in a different manner, the political impossibility of balancing the budget. Mr Humphrey galvanised his hearers and Wall Street by announcing that the excess profits tax and the supplementary income tax would duly be allowed to Japan at the end of 1953. He made it less clear that to affect the resultant serious loss of revenue.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$2,285,285. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES		BUYERS		SELLERS		SALES	
BANKS	East Asia	100					
INSURANCES	Union	835	840	10	6	830	
SHIPPING	H.K. Fire	100					
DOCKERS	Waterboat	10.20					
	Asia Nav.	1.25	1.42 1/2				
	K. Wharf	87 1/2	88 1/2	200	0	87 1/2	
	Dock	21 1/2	21 3/4	500	0	21 1/2	
	Some	12 1/2	13	100	0	12 1/2	
	Wheelock	8 1/2	9	1000	0	8 1/2	
LAND, ETC.	H.K. Hotel	7 1/2	8	175	0	7 1/2	
	H.K. Land	6 1/2	6 1/2	100	0	6 1/2	
	Shui Land	1 1/4	1 1/4	1000	0	1 1/4	
UTILITIES	Tram	26.70					
	Peak Tram	21.20					
	Star Ferry	1.54		100	0	1.54	
	C. Light (O)	12.00	14	2000	0	12	
	C. Light (N)	9.80	9.90	200	0	9.80	
	Electric	20.20	20.40	2000	0	20.20	
	Macao Electric	2.20	2.30	100	0	2.20	
INDUSTRIALS	Cement	18.70	19	100	0	18.70	
	Steel	23.40	23 1/2	1000	0	23 1/2	
	Dairy	23.40	23 1/2	1000	0	23 1/2	
	Watson	500	0	20.30			
	Lane	17					
	Crawford	2 1/2					
	Hong Kong	151	10	0	151		
CORPORATIONS	2478	249	500	0	2478		
	Textile	0.70	0.75	1000	0	0.70	
MISCELLANEOUS	Yongtong	1.20	2000	0	1.20		

## Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per \$1)	8.54
Starling notes (per £100)	13.26
Indonesian guilders (per 100)	18.20
Siam ticals (per 100)	22.80
Singapore (Straits) (per 100)	2.53
Indo-China piastres (per 100)	2.53

## British Policy Queried

Wisdom Challenged By Peer

The wisdom of Britain's post-war economic policy was challenged by Lord Balfour of Incheyre, in an address to the Conservative Club, Edinburgh.

Britain, he said, had deliberately handicapped development of Empire trade since the war. Our economic policy had concentrated on trying to revive something of the nineteenth century world of international multilateral trade. We had £2000 million of dollar loan and gifts, but we had not seen the bankers' dream world of multilateral free trade, nor anything approaching it.

The United States was now reviewing her economic policy, but he saw little prospect of her becoming a low tariff nation. She might do something in the way of easing import restrictions, but not a right-about turn. Lord Balfour regretted very much that we had not yet made any change in our economic policy because both German and Japanese industry were reviving and were already making great penetrations into our home and colonial markets.

**DEPENDENCE ON U.S.**

"There is," he said, "a tremendous danger in our dependence on the United States economy. Whether America does concede something in low tariffs or not, it is dangerous for Britain to be tied to American economy too closely. If we are tied to America, even the smallest recession there is going to have the most exaggerated effect on our economy."

"The remedy lies in the strength, actual and potential of the British Commonwealth. If only we had refused the American loan in 1946, how different our position would be today. Had we accepted a commercial loan on commercial terms and devoted our resources to the expansion of our material assets and consumer markets in the British Commonwealth, I believe that today we would be riding high."

Lord Balfour said he was not preaching isolation or exclusiveness. But we should not be ashamed of discriminating in our trade with those who wished an advantage from us and would give us an advantage in return.

**TIME APPROACHING**

"Restore the principle of Imperial preference," he said. "Create a sterling trading area based, first, on the British Commonwealth, and, secondly, on Western Europe, where there will be sufficient raw material for all."

"When we tried the Ottawa Agreement, we built up a position between 1932 and 1939 which was the envy of the rest of the world and showed that increased Imperial trade does not mean less world trade, but more."

"Let us sell all we can for dollars, but do not let us ship our policy. Let us re-establish discrimination within the British Commonwealth and Western Europe, and in that way achieve an independence which we have not got at present."

"We have waited too long for this policy, but the time is approaching when even those who have rejected it hitherto will find themselves embracing it as Britain's only hope of attaining independence from foreign aid."

## India Fears Increased Competition

Bombay, Oct. 6. Indian textile exporters expect increased competition from Japanese textiles, especially in Southeast Asian countries, during the coming year.

A Japanese economic survey mission, visited India, and at New Delhi, the mission had a meeting with the Indian Planning Commission to find some way to lessen competition between the two countries.

But no short-term remedy could be found. The only hope was the development programmes of Southeast Asian countries.

The Japanese mission also indicated that Japan, as the most industrially advanced country in Asia, is likely to change the industrial pattern in future by switching more and more to heavy industry leaving light industry to other Asian countries.

This would also leave greater scope for Indian textiles in Southeast Asia. But this is all long-range and at the moment mere speculation.—United Press.



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**JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK**

## A Pint And A Half

WHEN, in the testing-time of the morning after men are asked to state in public their reason for getting drunk the night before, the answers they give are as varied as those that other men supply if you ask them before the event what horse will win a race.

Some men explain their over-indulgence by saying their wives had just left them; others declare the cause was that they and their wives have just been reunited. Some drink to excess to celebrate a triumph, others to drown a disaster.

Ephraim was different. He drank himself into a stupor for no reason he could put a name to.

**OLD, OLD**  
A POLICEMAN found Ephraim lying on the pavement in Theobald's Road at 10.30 the other night. He prodded the body and found that it breathed. The body of an old man, with a white fringe round his bald head and the blue veins prominent about his temples.

The policeman helped the old man up. "Now then," he said. "You Ephraim just stand at him and let him tell you what he's doing. The policeman called up a car, and took him to the station."

They tried to question him there, but the old man just layed in the draught coming through the charge-room door, and said nothing.

"Couldn't get any sense out of him at all," said the policeman next morning to Mr T. F. Davies, the magistrate, when Ephraim had pleaded not guilty to the charge against him of being found drunk.

"Now you've heard what the officer says," said Mr Davies briskly to Ephraim. "He says you were prostrate in the street. He wants to ask him any questions?"

Ephraim shook his head. The magistrate asked him if he would like to give his own evidence on oath, and Ephraim looked long at the witness-box, as if measuring the effort that would be needed to get to it.

"All right," he said, and slowly made his way there.

He took the oath and said: "I'll not deny I had a pint and a half."

"Oh come, you needn't be so modest," Mr Davies said. "What time did you leave the pub?"

"About ten."

**A WALK AT NIGHT**  
"WHAT time did you go there?"

Ephraim thought the question over carefully. "About fifteen minutes before," he said.

"What did you do before that?"

"Walked along the streets."

"That wasn't very entertaining, was it?" the magistrate asked. "It wasn't very nice weather for walking last night. The officer said you smelt 'very strongly' of drink, what have you to say about that?"

Ephraim had nothing to say. Greater minds than his have wondered how the police distinguish between the smell of drink, the strong smell of it, and the very strong.

**CONSOLATOR**  
"ARE you working?" the magistrate asked. "Look at my age," Ephraim said. He looked, indeed, as if for many years, he might have been too frail for work.

"Well, it's quite obvious that you ought to behave yourself a bit better or you'll get into trouble," said the magistrate. "I'll make it 10s. this time, but if you come back I shan't give you any option."

Ephraim nodded and they showed him out. An old man who had started out in life without any advantages; who was ending his life as he had started; who drank to console himself for missing the prizes that had come the way of other men.

## FLOWN HOME BY RAF PLANE

It was announced this morning that Mr. Edward Lippa, an engineer of the China Light & Power Co., Ltd., is flying to England for further medical treatment by courtesy of the RAF Casualty Evacuation Service.

Mr Lippa left Kai Tak yesterday in an RAF Valiant plane for Singapore on the first stage of his journey.

## Self-Government Debated In UN Committee

New York, Oct. 6. Britain and South Africa today defended in the United Nations the sole right of the administering Powers to decide when dependent territories should become self-governing.

Lord Hudson, the British delegate, and Dr W. C. Naude of South Africa, speaking in the 60-nation Trusteeship Committee of the General Assembly, disputed the contention of the anti-colonial group in the Committee that the United Nations should have the right to decide when self-government should be given to a territory and also how it should attain that goal.

## Alleged Arsonist To Go On Trial

Ching Ling, 36, former cook of the Royal Naval Dockyard East, second floor, who was charged with arson, was committed for trial by Mr Poon Yan-hoi at Central this morning.

Ching was alleged to have committed the offence at No. 1 Queen's Road East, second floor, on the morning of November 24, last year. Det. Insp. Chalmers testified that at 7 a.m. on November 24, he was instructed to go to No. 1 Queen's Road East, second floor, where he found the fire already being extinguished. He went to the roof top to look for the defendant and arrested him there. Defendant, when questioned, denied any knowledge of the fire. He was then taken to the Police Station.

Mr Tam Wah-hing, Police interpreter, testified that in a cautioned statement made by the defendant on November 24, the accused said that he was leaving his home to go to work when he saw the staircase on fire. Several co-tenants of the house then assisted in putting out the fire and he helped in passing the children to safety. He said he was later accused by a woman of arson.

Mr Tam said in a statement in answer to the charge, the accused had altered the person, Lee Ming, had set fire to the staircase.

The defendant was lying on a hospital stretcher throughout the hearing. It was said in Court at a previous hearing that he had been taken to the Police Station after he had been taken there by Police for observation.

**More Trade With China**  
(Continued from Page 1)

politics and which is expected to report next year.

He said: "At the moment there is an approximate balance in the free world, but this is dependent partly on American military expenditures abroad and partly on a severe restriction of European imports from the United States."

"But we cannot count on these factors in the long run. We would like to see the volume of aid diminished and the volume of aid increased. We would like to see freer trade and freer currencies."

"The solution of these grave economic problems now waits upon the decision of the United States," Sir Roger added.

Sir Roger said: "The Soviet world advances yearly in economic power, however rough their methods. There are no hesitations in their advance."

"The free world must also make steady progress and must become more structurally sound economic system than it is today, if it is to maintain its lead."

"Freedom and prosperity lie ahead if the right decisions are taken during the next 12 months and if the right economic decisions are taken, it will be found that the political problems will be a great deal easier to resolve."

**Voroshilov Again Absent**

Paris, Oct. 6. For the fourth time in three weeks, Marshal Klement Voroshilov, the Chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Union, was absent from an official gathering today.

The gathering today was the reception for the first Ambassador from the German Democratic Republic, Herr Rudolf Appelt, who presented his credentials to Mikhail Tuzov, the Vice Chairman of the Supreme Soviet.

France-Press.

For more than a week the Trusteeship Committee has been debating the question of factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a territory had become fully self-governing.

The Committee had before it a report from the ad hoc committee on factors qualifying a territory for self-government which included such objectives as:

1. The functioning of a representative system of government.

2. The enjoyment of individual rights.

3. The freedom of the individual to join political parties.

4. Universal adult suffrage based on "educational opportunities."

**DECISION FINAL**  
Dr Naude said, "My Government believes that when a metropolitan Power or the people of a non-self-governing territory by processes well established in law fully agree that the government of the territory should take over full responsibility for certain fields of administration, or that the territory should become self-governing or independent, that decision must be accepted as final."

"This entails the necessary consequence that the transmission of information under Article 73 (E) should cease." (Article 73 (E) obliges the administering Powers to report to the United Nations on the political, economic and social conditions of independent territories under their care.)

Lord Hudson said he could not support the contention that the decision to be taken on the continuation or cessation of transmission of information should be taken by the administering Powers and the General Assembly.

"It is quite clear that the administering Power must take the initial decision," he added. "And the General Assembly would be wise to accept that decision after due explanations have been given as final."

He was against the creation of an impression that the Assembly was seeking to "interpose some veto on the attainment of self-government by individual non-self-governing territories."

Dr Naude said it was not the original intention of the South African delegate to participate in the present debate, but the trend of discussions in the past few days had prompted his intervention to draw attention to the dangers of amending the Charter's interpretation.

"We consider it a very serious matter which members of the United Nations would do well to bear in mind," he said.

"Briefly, our position on the question before us today is that it is for the administering governments alone to decide whether any of the territories have obtained self-government."

"The United Nations is not yet a world parliament. The Charter of the United Nations seems to us as clear as any language can possibly make it."

"We would, therefore, suggest that the Committee measures its actions carefully in deciding what action to take on the list of factors."—Reuter.

**Found With Illicit Still**

Chee Ying-shing, 34, of an unnumbered hut at Chuk Wuen Village, was fined \$200 or one month by Mr T. Creedon at Kowloon this morning for possession of an illicit still and fermenting material.

The prosecuting officer said that on October 6, a group of four men, while on patrol in Diamond Hill saw smoke rising from a shack. They investigated, and found the defendant making Chinese wine. He had 12 pots of fermenting material.

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## Bus Crash In London Street



A No. 27 bus, running westwards along Praed Street from Edgware Road towards Paddington Station one day last week, swerved across the road, smashed down a Belisha beacon, mounted the pavement, crashed into the wall of St Mary's Hospital, and ran back across the road, ending up in a shop window.—London Express photo.

## "Japan Will Never Again Be Threat To World Peace"

New York, October 6. Japan will never again become a threat to world peace even though she rearms in defence against Communism, former Japanese Premier Hitoshi Ashida said today.

Mr Ashida, now a member of the opposition Progressive Party in Japan, identified himself as a firm believer in the right of any sovereign nation to defend itself.

"Allow me to put to rest, once and for all, any fears that a rearmament Japan will again become a threat to world peace," he said in an address to the Independent Institute of Pacific Relations, an organization interested in problems of the Pacific Ocean area.

"My country has learned well and thoroughly the lessons of World War II. No people more than the Japanese, therefore, realize that war does not pay."

"They have also learned to distrust the brandishing claims of their super patriots. No one, not even a pre-war military fanatic, dreams of revivalling, let alone challenging, either Russia or the US today."

"The memories of Hiroshima, Nagasaki and other countless cities, laid waste in a matter of hours, are still too vivid among my people to permit even the thought of again embarking on a course of imperialistic expansion, for retribution, they know only too well, will be swift and disastrous in this atomic age."

**CAN BE TRUSTED**  
"I feel I can tell you with complete sincerity and thorough conviction that Japan can be trusted to remain today and in the years to come a peace-loving member of the great family of free nations."

Mr Ashida said there is a great controversy in Japan over the legality of rearmament in view of the fact that the country's occupation-by-constitution forever renounces war. He added that he was chairman of the House of Representatives Constitution Committee in 1946 and was one of those responsible for the article's wording.

The Japanese constitution, he pointed out, was not the first to renounce war. France and Brazil had such constitutional provisions and Brazil, he said, is still in effect.

In the case of Japan's constitution, he said, it is so worded that the right of self-defence is not taken away. But, many Japanese still believe they should renounce arms in the spirit of their constitution.

"The driving force behind organized opposition to rearmament is naturally the Communist Party of Japan," Mr Ashida said. "It sees in the slow but gradual recovery of our national spirit and consequently our pride as a nation the biggest barrier to its nefarious plans to here from within and cause Japan to become a plum ripe for picking by its masters in Peking and Moscow."

"The Communists also have sought to channel this revived national spirit into overly anti-American and, to a certain extent, generally anti-foreign directions. Their tactics have been the agitation against the leasing of bases and other facilities to the US security force in Japan."

"Travelling along with the Communists are the leftist Socialists. Their avowed foreign policy is to incorporate Japan into a nebulous Asian 'third force' that would seek to maintain the balance of power between Communism and the free world."

"The rightist Socialists are not opposed to rearmament in principle. Their position is very similar to that of the Labour Party in Britain—that defence against Communism requires strength."—United Press.

## No News Of Captured Yachtsmen

Washington, Oct. 6. The American Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, revealed today that the American Government had not received any information about the fate of two American newspapermen and a Merchant Marine member captured by the Chinese Communists near Hongkong in March this year.

The men were Richard Apple, a former UP correspondent in Korea, Don Dixon of INS and Captain Ben Krasner, all of whom were seized aboard Apple's yacht, Keri, during a week-end sailing jaunt to Macao.

Mr Dulles said that all demands to the Peking authorities had proved fruitless. Britain, which represents American interests in Communist China, has made several approaches to the Chinese Communist government on the three men and on other Americans held by the Communists.—France-Press.

## COOK-BOY'S TRIAL CONTINUES

### Wounding With Intent To Murder Charge

The case for the Prosecution continued before Mr Justice A. D. Scholes, acting Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions this morning on the third day of the trial of Lam Chung, 46, cook-boy of 74 Macdonnell Road, on a charge of wounding with intent to murder.

The victim, Ip Hang, was stated to be the common-law husband of a fellow-servant of the accused. Ip was formerly employed as a servant in the same address a year or so before accused was engaged as a cook-boy.

The Prosecution is being conducted by Mr J. Pakenham-Walsh, Crown Counsel. Mr Patrick Yu, instructed by Messrs d'Almeida and Mason, represents the accused. At all-arms Jury has been empanelled.

It was alleged, by the Prosecution that the accused followed Ip Hang after the latter had left 74 Macdonnell Road around midnight on June 8, following a visit Ip had made to an amah, Yuen Lai-yin, and attacked him with a knife on the path leading from Kennedy Road to the Lower Peak Tram Station.

Ho San, amah, who worked in the same flat as Yuen Lai-yin, said they shared a room together in the servants' quarters. On the night of June 8, while Ip Hang was talking with Yuen in the room, where witness was also present, she saw the accused pass by the open door, look in and then shortly after pass by again.

Ip Hang left about midnight, and witness then went to bed. Some time later she was awakened by cries outside and recognised the voice of the accused calling "Yuen Tse, Yuen Tse, open the door." Witness estimated the time to be about 20 minutes after she had gone to bed. Shortly after she heard the sound of running water.

**LOCK NOT USED**  
Cross-examined, witness said the door to her room had a spring lock, but it was not when she and her fellow-servant slept.

Replying to the Jury, witness said she had not noticed accused in possession of a knife.

Lam Shing, night watchman employed at 74 Macdonnell Road, said he usually commenced duty at 11 p.m. There was an iron door leading to the servants' quarters which, when closed, could only be opened from the inside. On June 8, after he had started his duty, he saw two people enter the door. They were the accused and another person he knew as Ah Foon. Witness added it was possible for people to leave via that door without him noticing as he had to make a tour of the building.

Li Mui-kin, baby amah employed at 74 Macdonnell Road, second floor, said she remembered a night some time ago when there was a party going on in the first floor. She returned to the premises about 11 a.m. and was chatting with someone on the first floor when she saw accused and Ah Foon pass her. She looked at her watch and noticed the time to be 11.10 p.m.

A young boy, Ching Pak-foon, said he was returning to Flat 32, 74 Macdonnell Road, about 11 p.m. on June 8, and when he reached the iron door to the servants' quarters, he found accused waiting there. They entered the premises together. About 10 minutes later witness saw accused leave the premises.

**"SAVE LIFE"**  
Wong Sui, conductor employed by the Peak Tramway Co., Ltd., was tendered for cross-examination. He told Mr Yu that he finished work at midnight on June 8 and was checking his takings in the Station at Garden Road. About 12.40 a.m., as he was about to go to sleep—he remained at the Station as he had to be at work again at 7 a.m.—when he heard cries of "Save life." Another employee, Luen Yuk-shu, flashed a torch outside and they then went out together to investigate. They then saw a man staggering down Boundary Path. The man fell and witness saw blood. Subsequently the Police arrived and the man was taken away in an ambulance.

Corroborative evidence was given by Luen Yuk-shu. A lamp-lighter, Kwan Sun, employed by the Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd., said there were three gas lamp standards along the path between Kennedy Road and Lower Peak Tram Station. Witness lit these lamps between 7.2 p.m. and extinguished them at 7.15 a.m. He estimated each lamp had a

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Is It Bias?

Sir,—It is very noticeable in the daily feature "John Clarke's Case-Book" that this writer is very biased against Irish people. Constantly one meets with "It transpired the defendant came from Ireland"—or—"In his soft Irish brogue the defendant" etc.—On Monday only had the learned judge remarking about yet another Irish culprit, that, being Irish, anything was to be expected.

Now if John Clarke has been jailed for such Irish cases, he should try and work it out of his system some other way, but he leaves one with the impression that he sits around the Folly Sessions all day long, and the minute he hears an Irish brogue, out comes his pen and pencil and he's off.

Of the total crimes in England in 1951, only 15 per cent were caused by people from Ireland. Would anyone care to work out what percentage of John Clarke's cases, say in the past six months reporting, were cases involving Irish people.

As it is, John Clarke leaves one with the impression that the Courts of England are chock-a-block with Irish defendants, and if ever the Irish decided to give up their hard-earned colonies on Liverpool and Birmingham, there will be a terrible lot of unemployment among the English solicitors.

**C. EARLEY**

## FATAL BUS ACCIDENT

Manila, Oct. 7. Four children were killed and 23 others injured yesterday afternoon when a passenger bus careened off the highway, demolished two roadside stores and finally fell down a six-foot embankment in Calumpit town, Bulacan province.

According to preliminary investigation, the driver of the bus lost consciousness while approaching a bridge and lost control of the wheel.

The driver immediately surrendered to the police authorities. Charges of homicide through reckless imprudence were filed against him.—France-Press.

## More Visiting Warships

The American escort aircraft carrier Point Cruz, accompanied by the destroyer William Tucker and the auxiliary command ship Eldorado, came into port today on a recreational visit.

At the same time, the 27,600-ton American fleet aircraft carrier Lake Champlain (Capt. L. B. Southerland), which arrived here a week ago, left port. She was escorted out of the harbour by the destroyer Stenbol.

The Point Cruz, under the command of Capt. T. Hayward, is of 12,000 tons and has an overall length of 553 feet. One of the 19 ships of the Commencement Bay Class, she was built by the Todd Pacific Shipyards at Tacoma in 1945 at a reported cost of US\$11,000,000.

The Eldorado (6,500 tons) is commanded by Capt. H. N. Coffin.

**What's His Line? Solution**  
POSTMASTER: London Express Service.

## SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"He said it was too hot to finish the job—he thinks it will be cooler when he gets back from the tennis courts!"

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